

Quarterly



# CID

## e-BULLETIN

Year 2020 • VOL. 03 • January - March 2020

**Criminal Investigation Department,  
Maharashtra State, Pune**

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## **OUR VISION**

To make Maharashtra the safest State in India.

## **OUR MISSION**

We shall uphold and enforce the law through impartial and expeditious investigation of cases. We shall also strive to build Criminal Intelligence System and assist police units in curbing organized crime.

We shall continuously improve the standard of investigation by assimilating modern science and technology.

We shall work to instill a sense of security among citizens and a feeling of justice in the minds of victims of crime and the weaker sections of the society.

## **OUR VALUES**

To be fair, open and honest.

To work in partnership with civil society.

To encourage improvement and innovation.

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(Quarterly)

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Criminal Investigation Department,  
Maharashtra State, Pune

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Year 2020 • VOL. 03 • January - March 2020

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## PREFACE

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Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

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It gives me immense pleasure to present you third issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of bulletin brings an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from January 2020 to March 2020. Through this bulletin, we are making concrete efforts in sharing information of statistical analysis of crime and crime trends, Analysis Of Property Offences, Analysis Of Conviction Rate, CCTNS, Judgments of Interest, Reading material, Cyber updates, Absconders in Numbers & Inter State Jail Release Accused / *Bandi* list.

I hope that this issue will be useful and informative for the readers as previous one. Any suggestions in this regard will be welcomed for inclusion in the future issues of the bulletin.

Only E-copy of CID Bulletin will be circulate from Volume-4.

**(Atulchandra Kulkarni)**

Addl. Director General of Police,  
C.I.D., M.S., Pune.



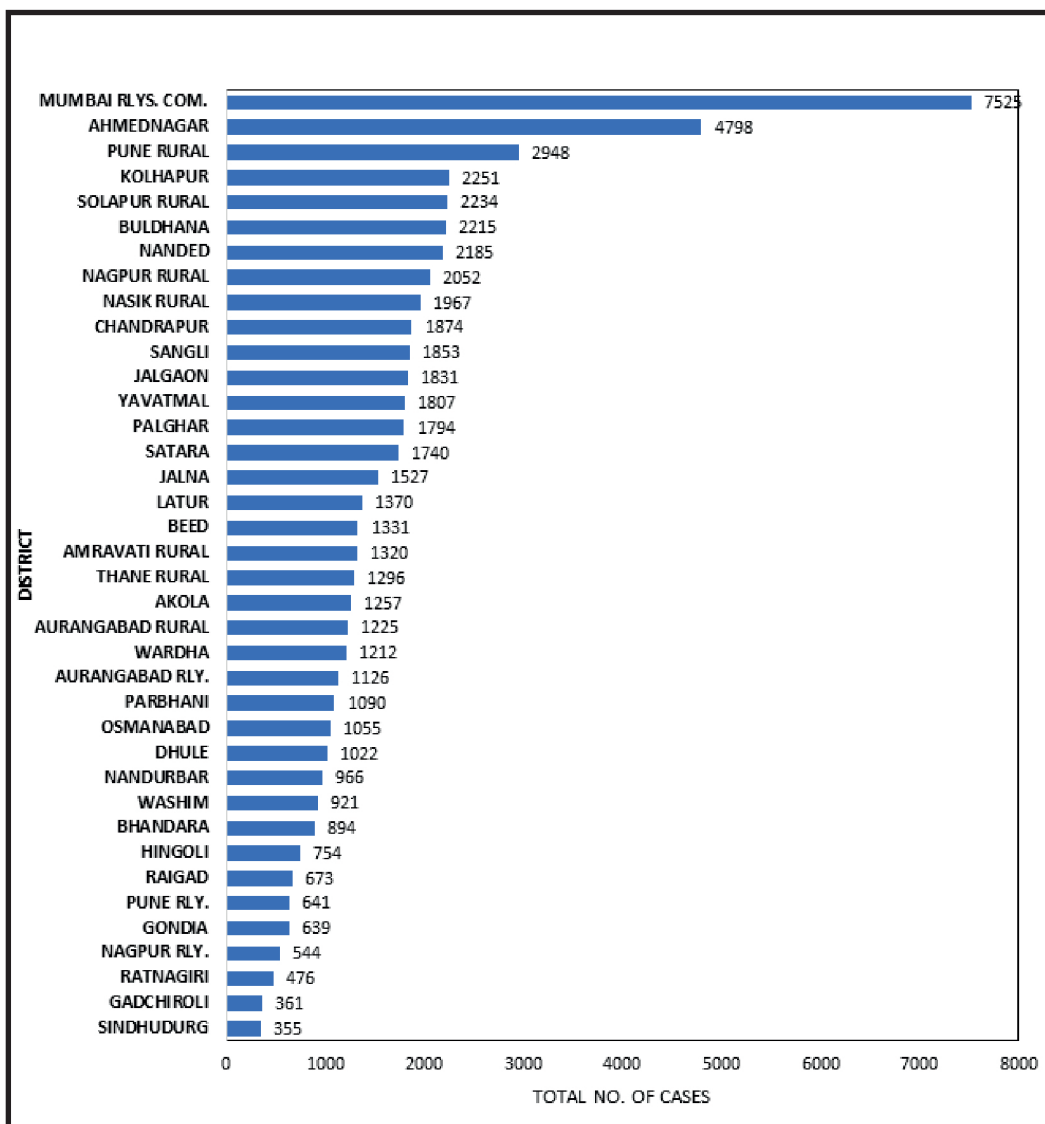
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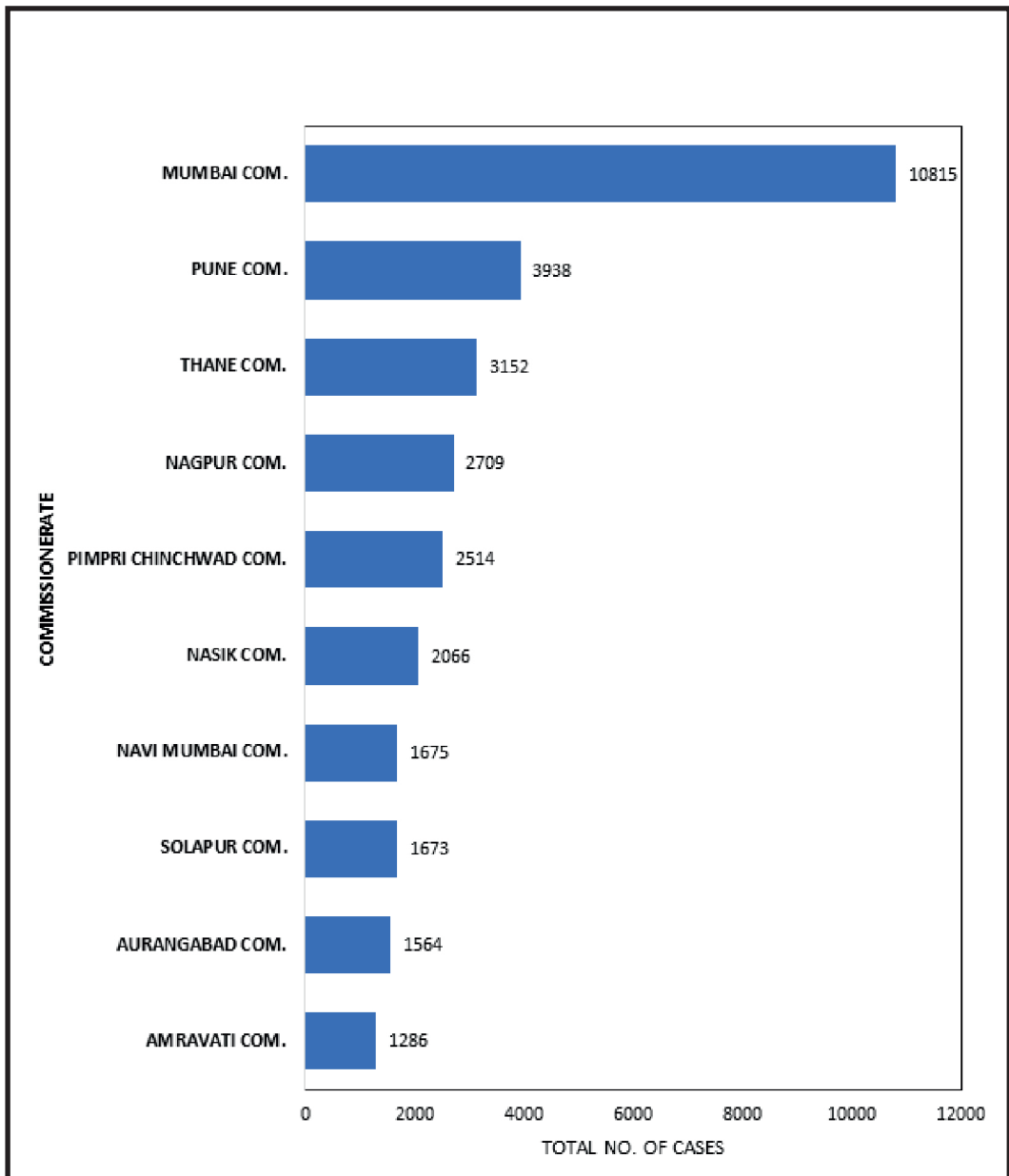
# **1. Statistical Analysis**

## 1.1 TOTAL IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS)



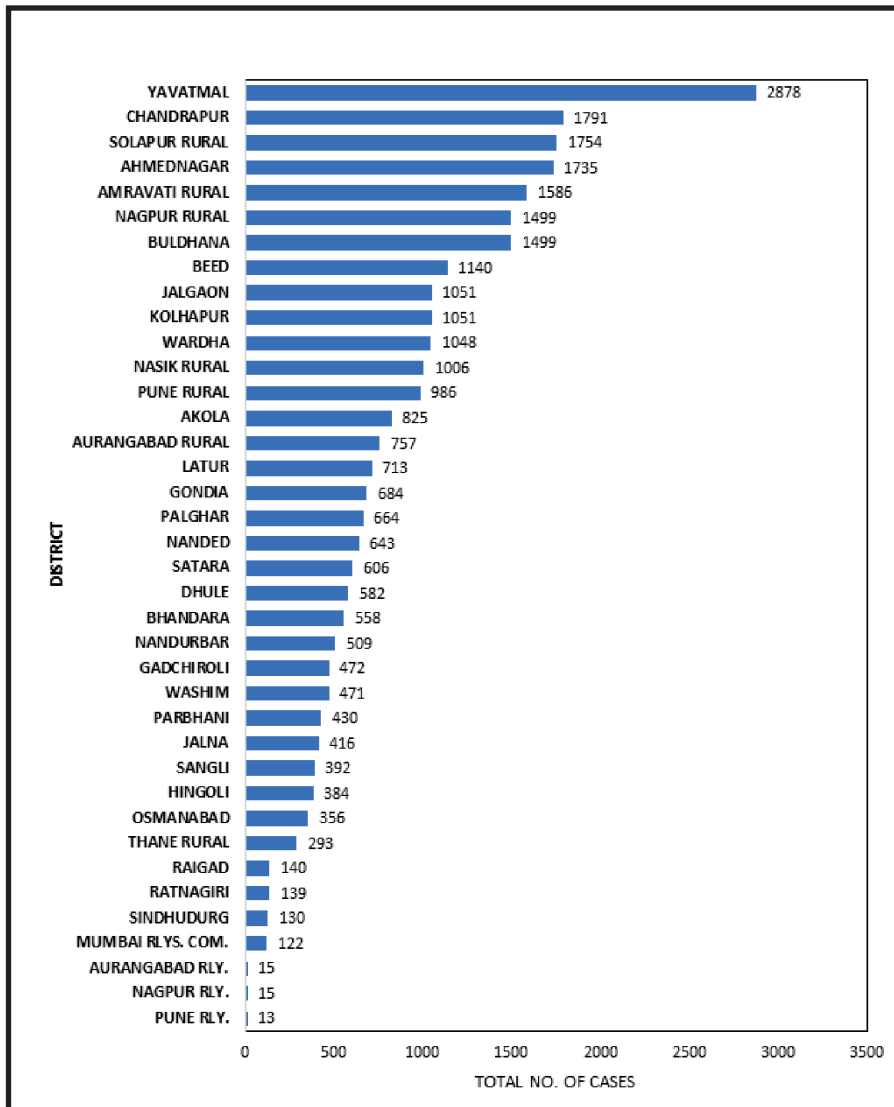
Total number of district wise IPC cases registered from January to March-2020 is 61129. Out of these 43420 cases are detected, which yields 71.03% detection rate.

## 1.2 TOTAL IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



Total number of Commissionerate wise IPC cases registered from January to March-2020 is 31392. Out of these 22574 cases are detected, which yields 71.91% detection rate.

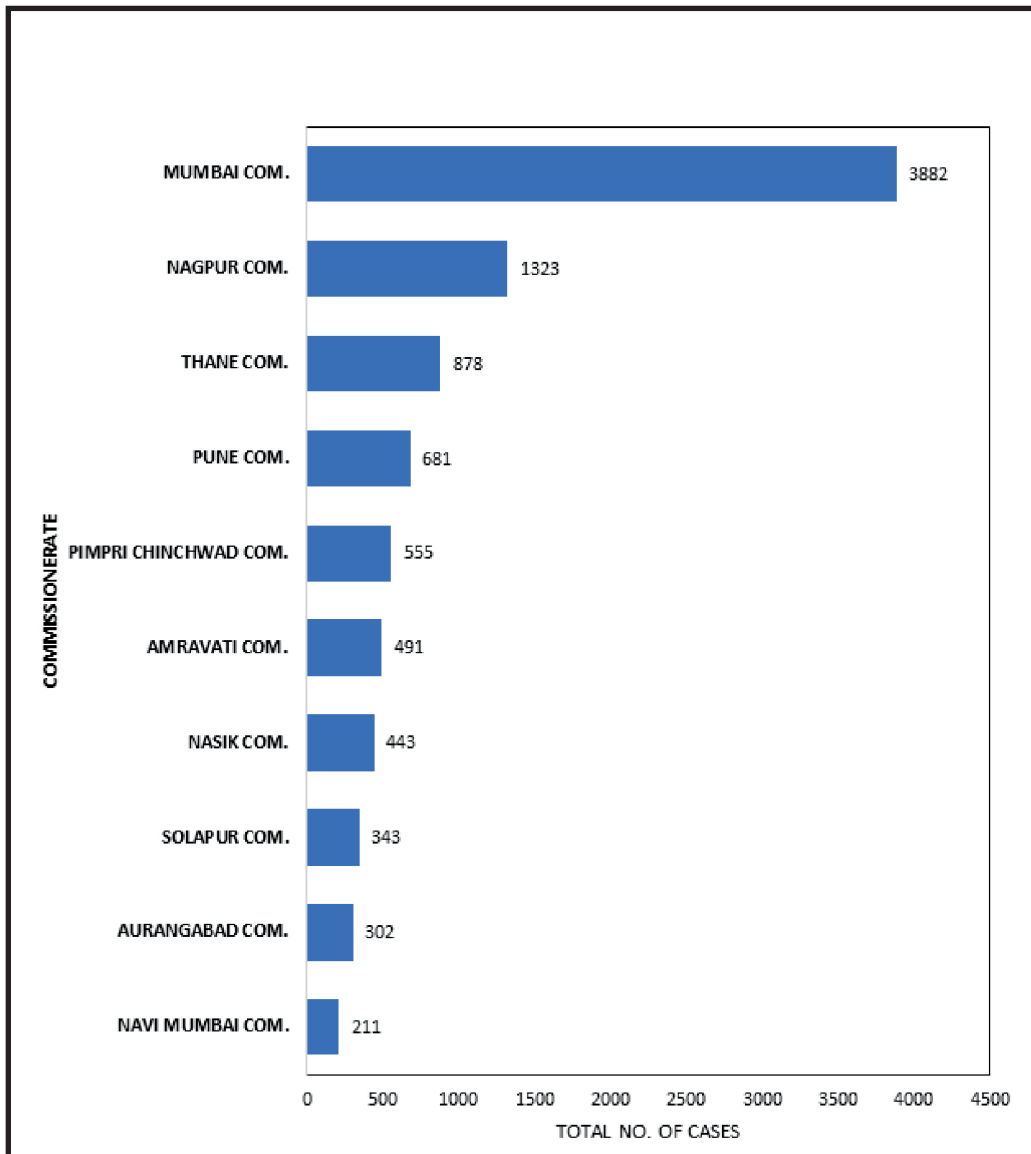
### 1.3 TOTAL SLL CRIME (DISTRICTS)



Total number of district wise SLL cases registered from January to March-2020 is 29353. Out of these 29103 cases are detected, which yields 99.14% detection rate.

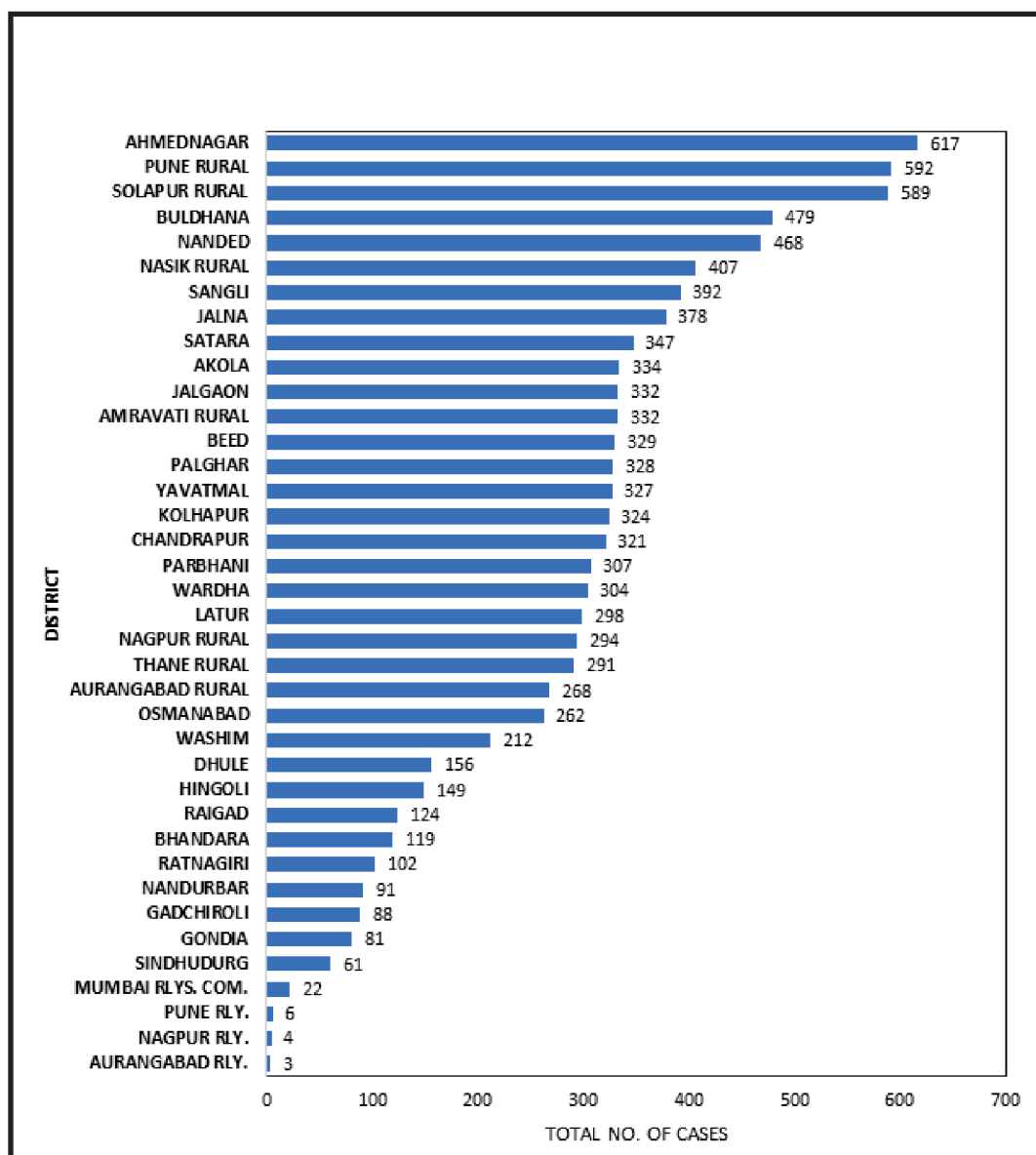


## 1.4 TOTAL SLL CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



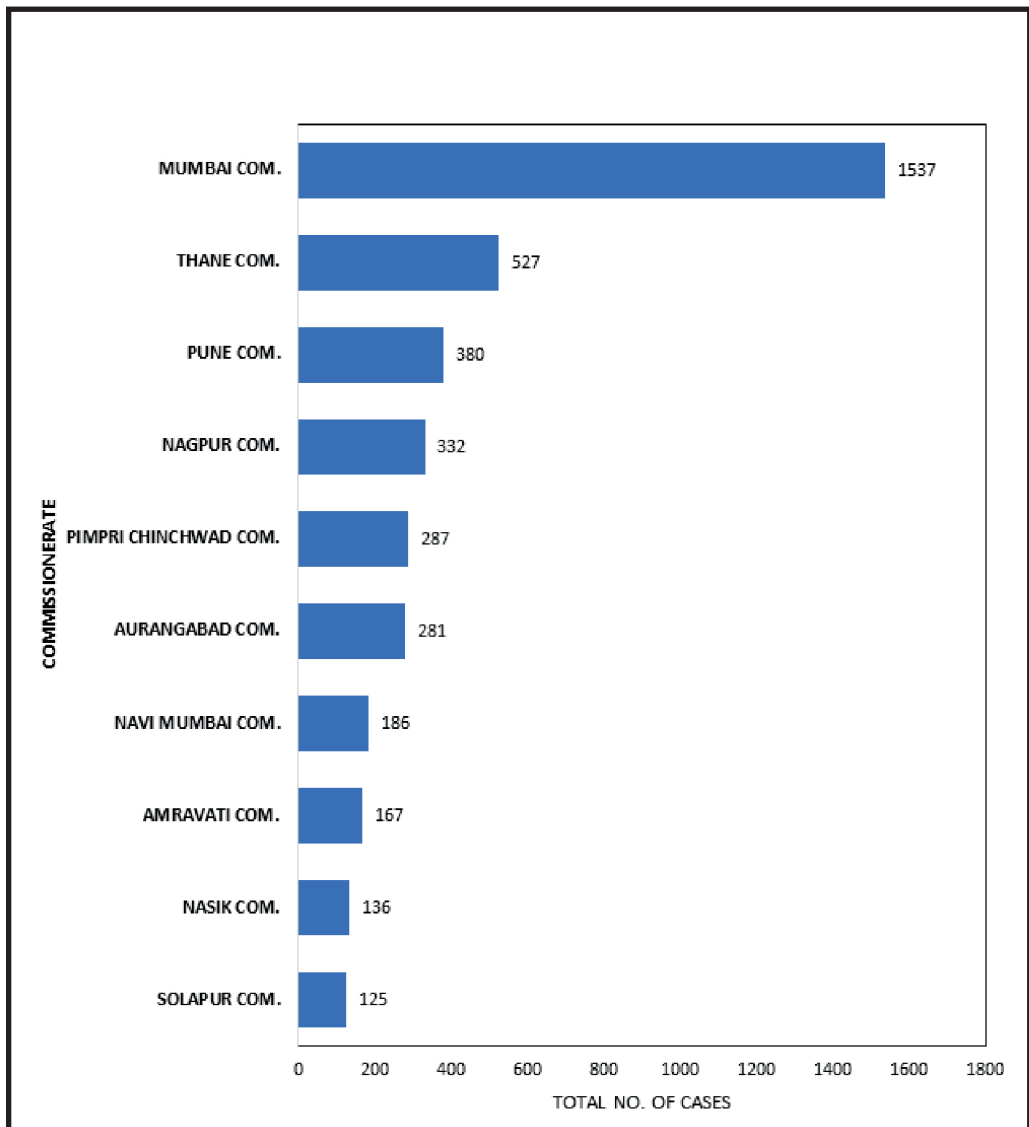
Total number of Commissionerate wise SLL cases registered from January to March-2020 is 9109. Out of these 8544 cases are detected, which yields 97.88% detection rate.

## 1.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (DISTRICTS)



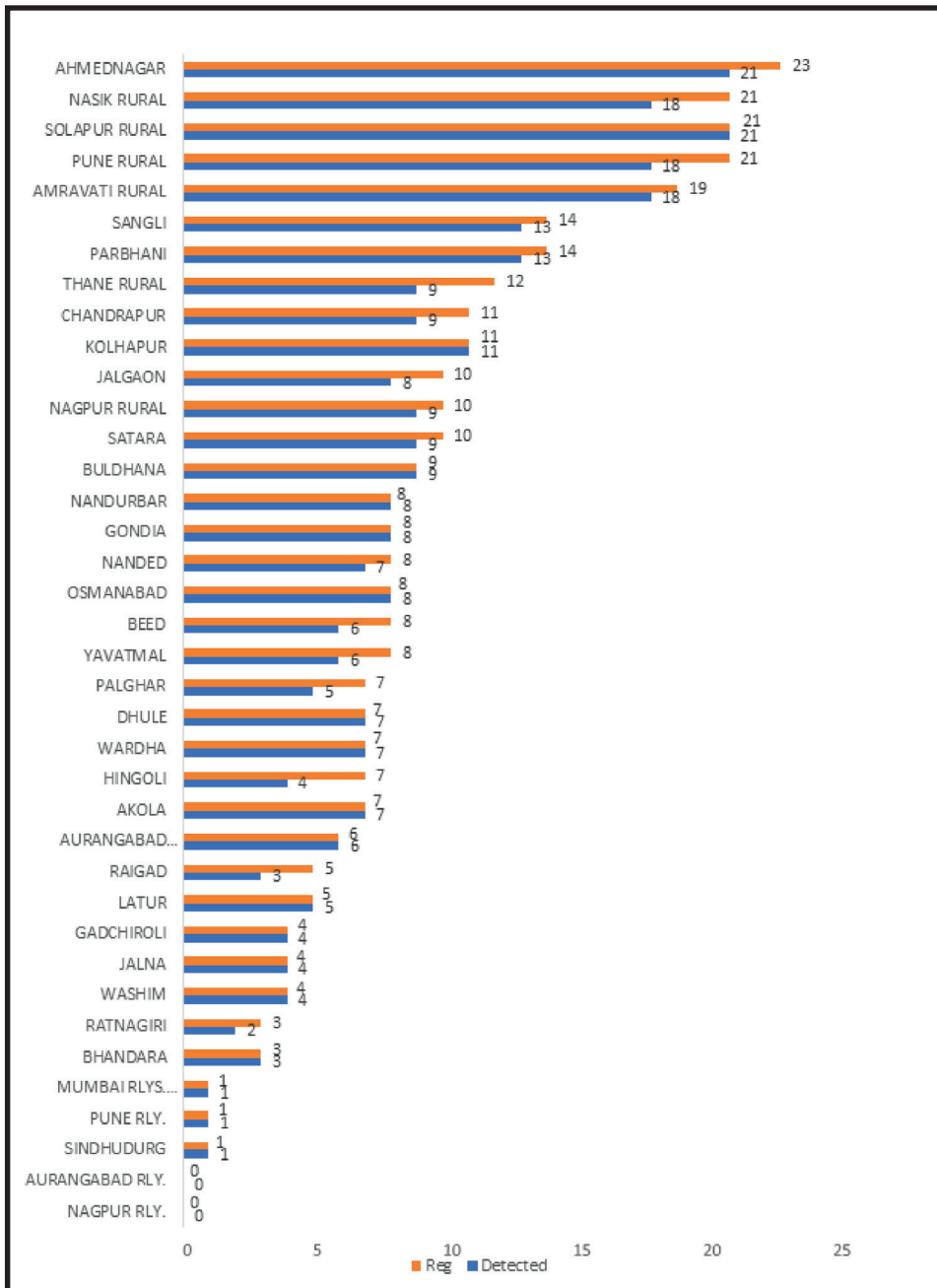
Total number of district wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from January to March-2020 is 10138. Out of these 9971 cases are detected, which yields 78.35% detection rate.

## 1.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONRATES)



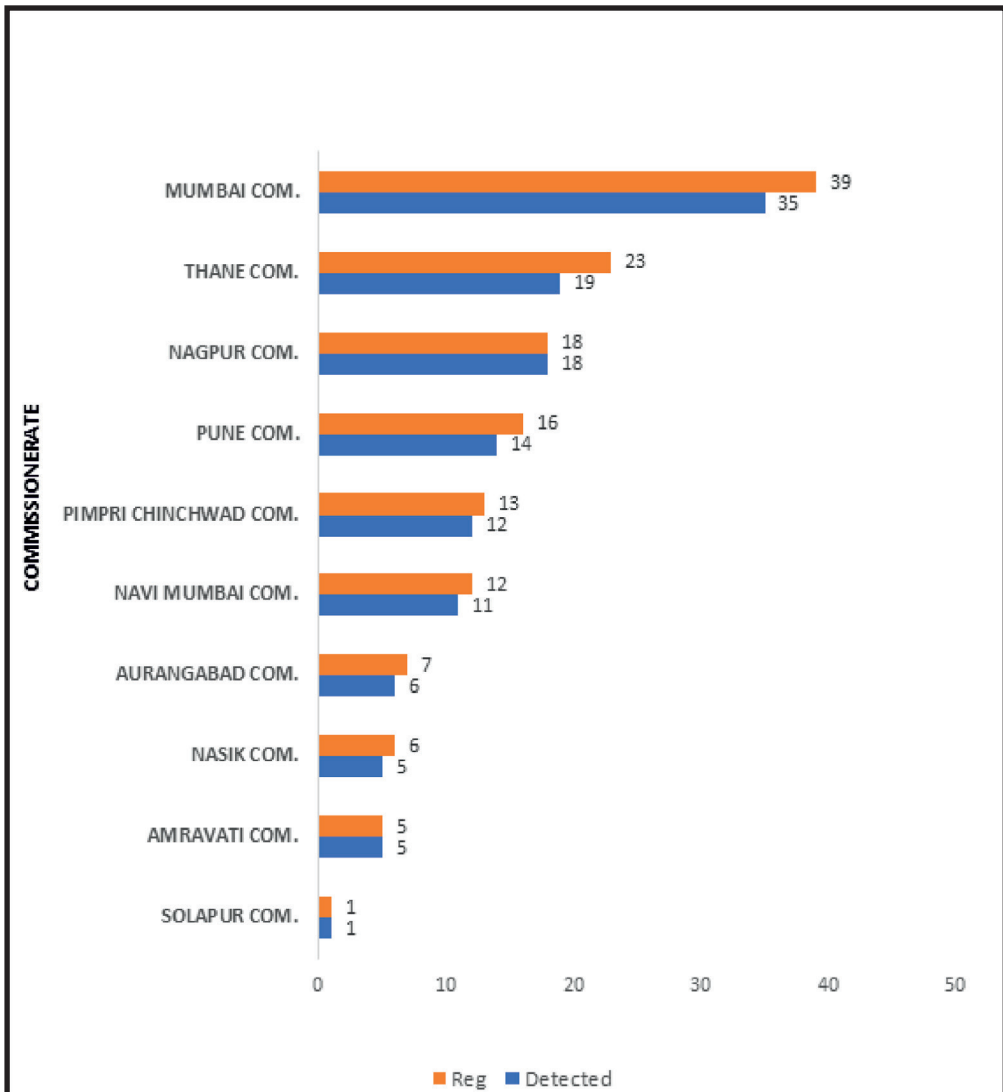
Total number of Commissionerate wise Offences Affecting Human Body cases registered from January to March-2020 is 3958. Out of these 3574 cases are detected, which yields 90.29% detection rate.

## 1.7 MURDER (DISRICTS)



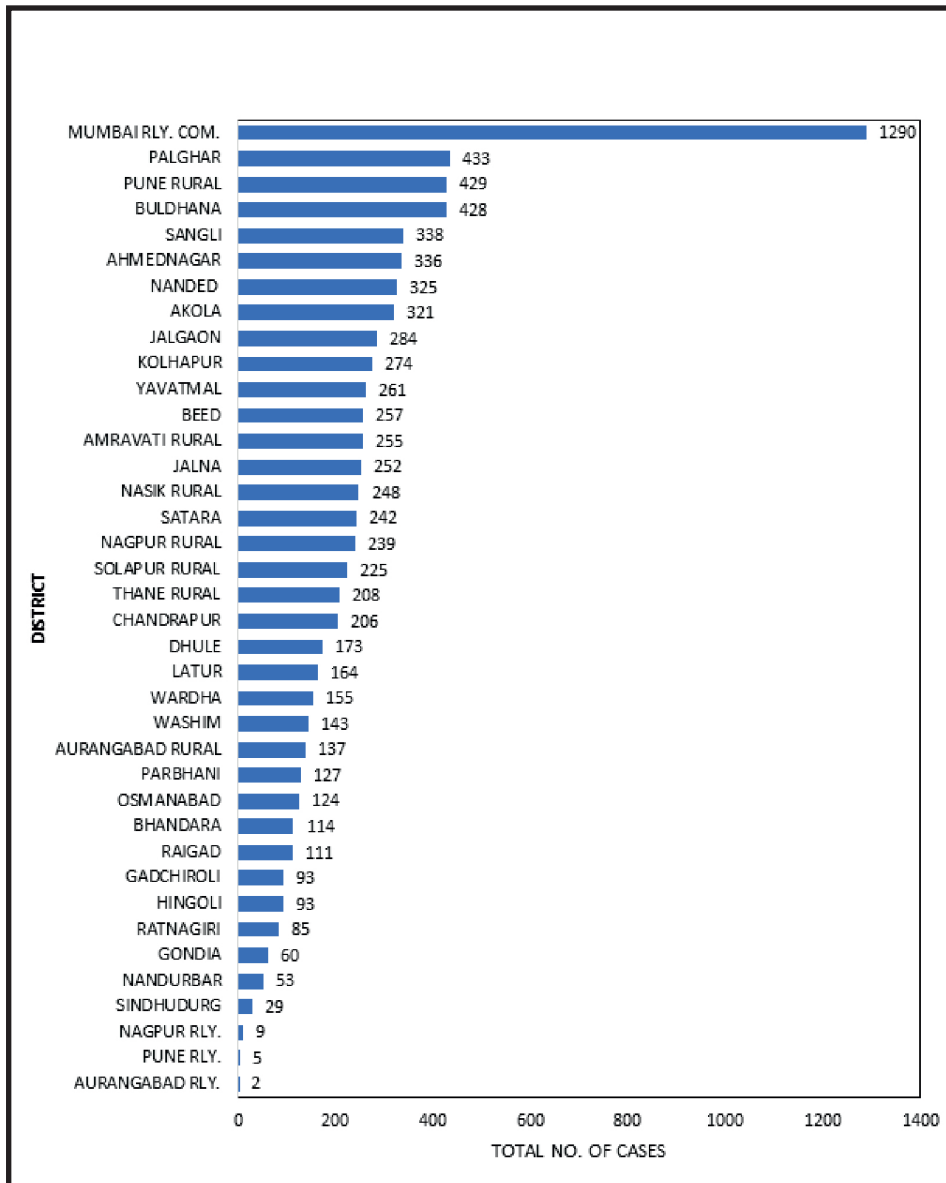
Total number of district wise Murder cases registered from January to March-2020 is 326. Out of these 293 cases are detected, which yields 89.87% detection rate.

## 1.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES)



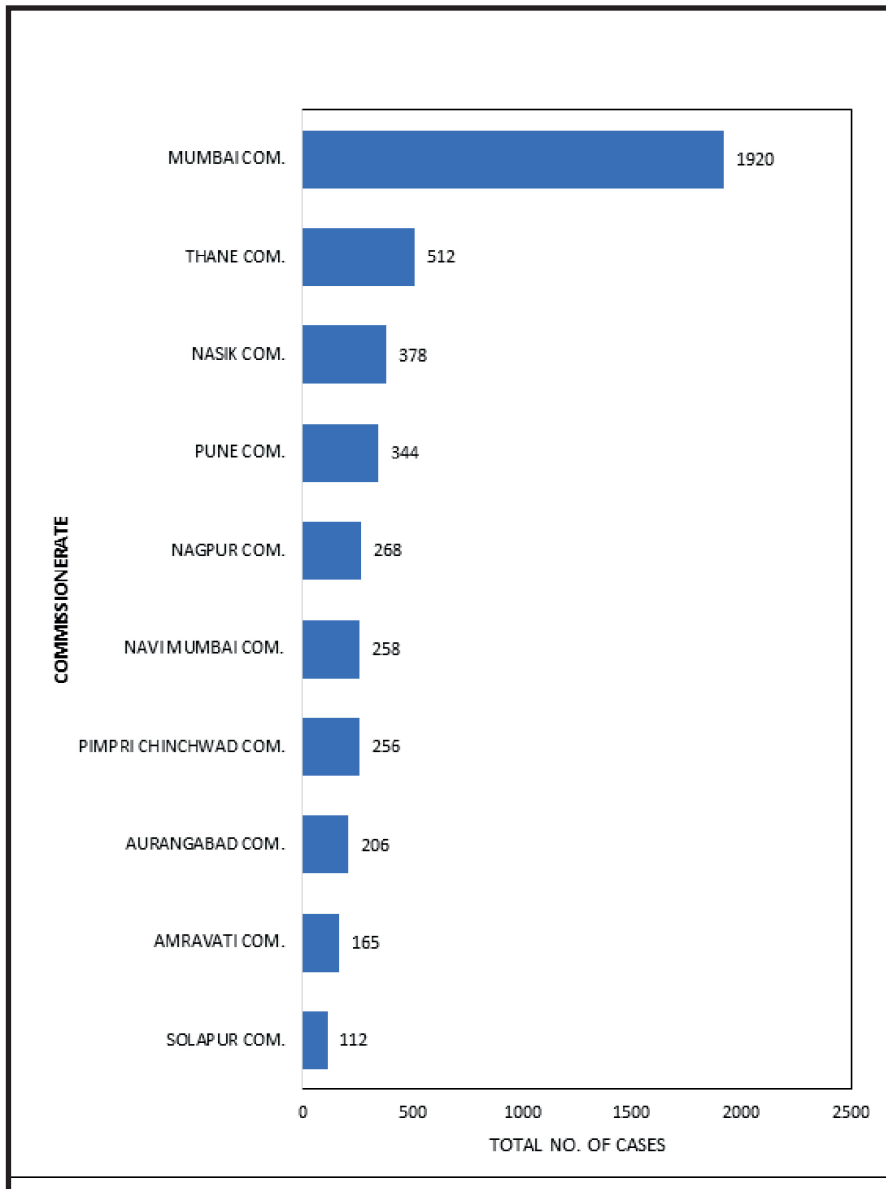
Total number of Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from January to March-2020 is 140. Out of these 126 cases are detected, which yields 90.00% detection rate.

## 1.9 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (DISTRICTS)



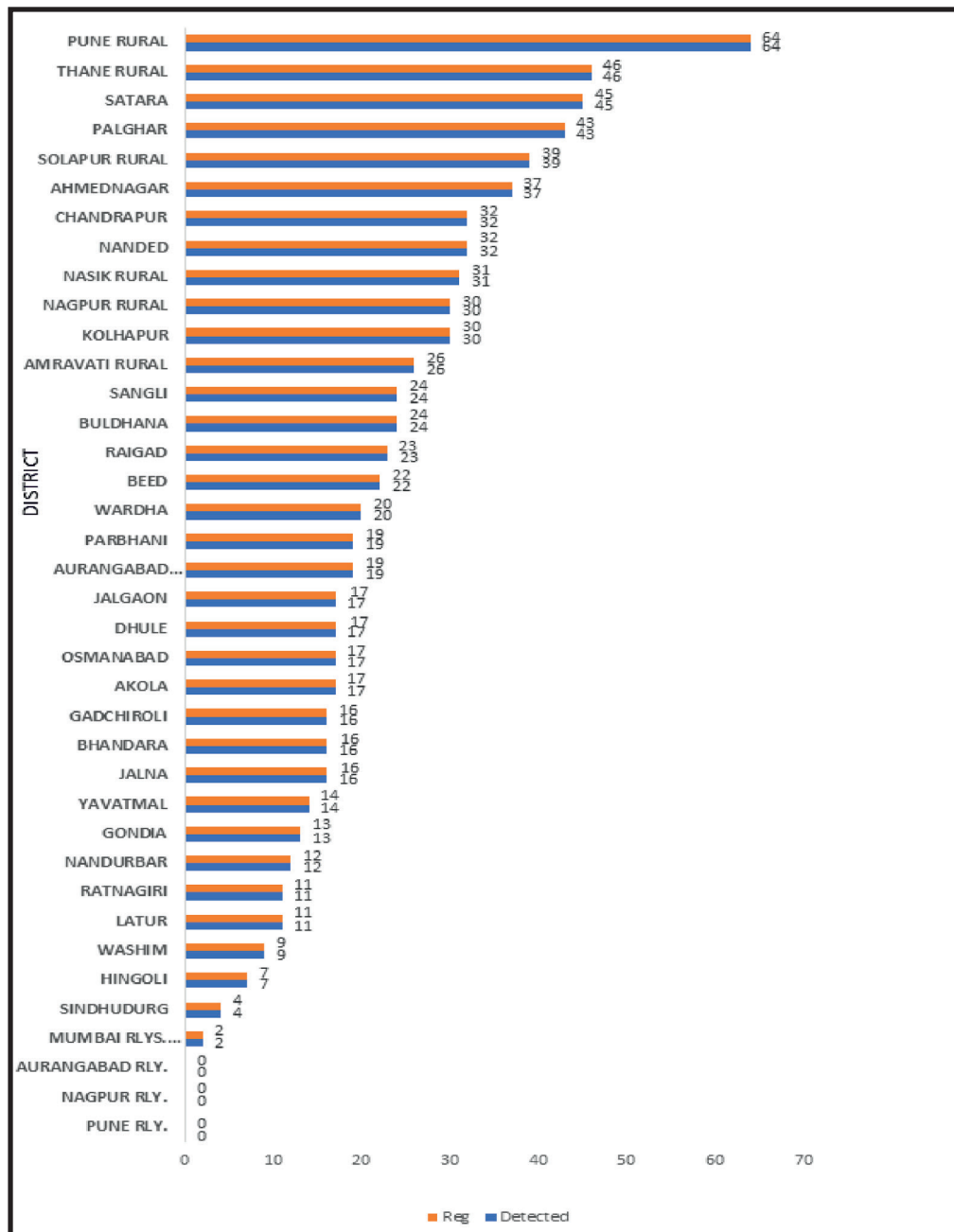
Total number of district wise Crime Against Women cases registered from January to March-2020 is 8528

## 1.10 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (COMMISSIONERATES)



Total number of Commissionerate wise Crime Against Women cases registered from January to March-2020 is 4419

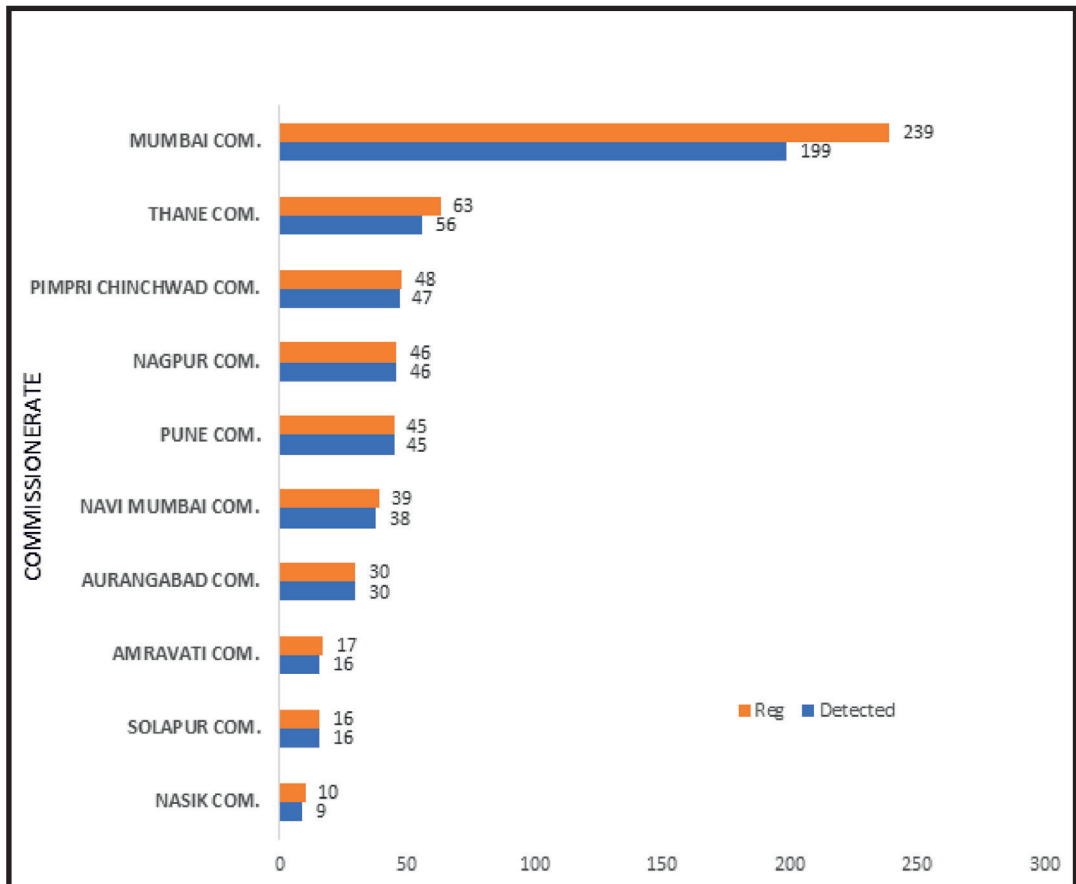
## 1.11 RAPE (DISTRICTS)



Total number of district wise Rape cases registered from January to March-2020 is 805. Out of these 805 cases are detected, which yields 100% detection rate.

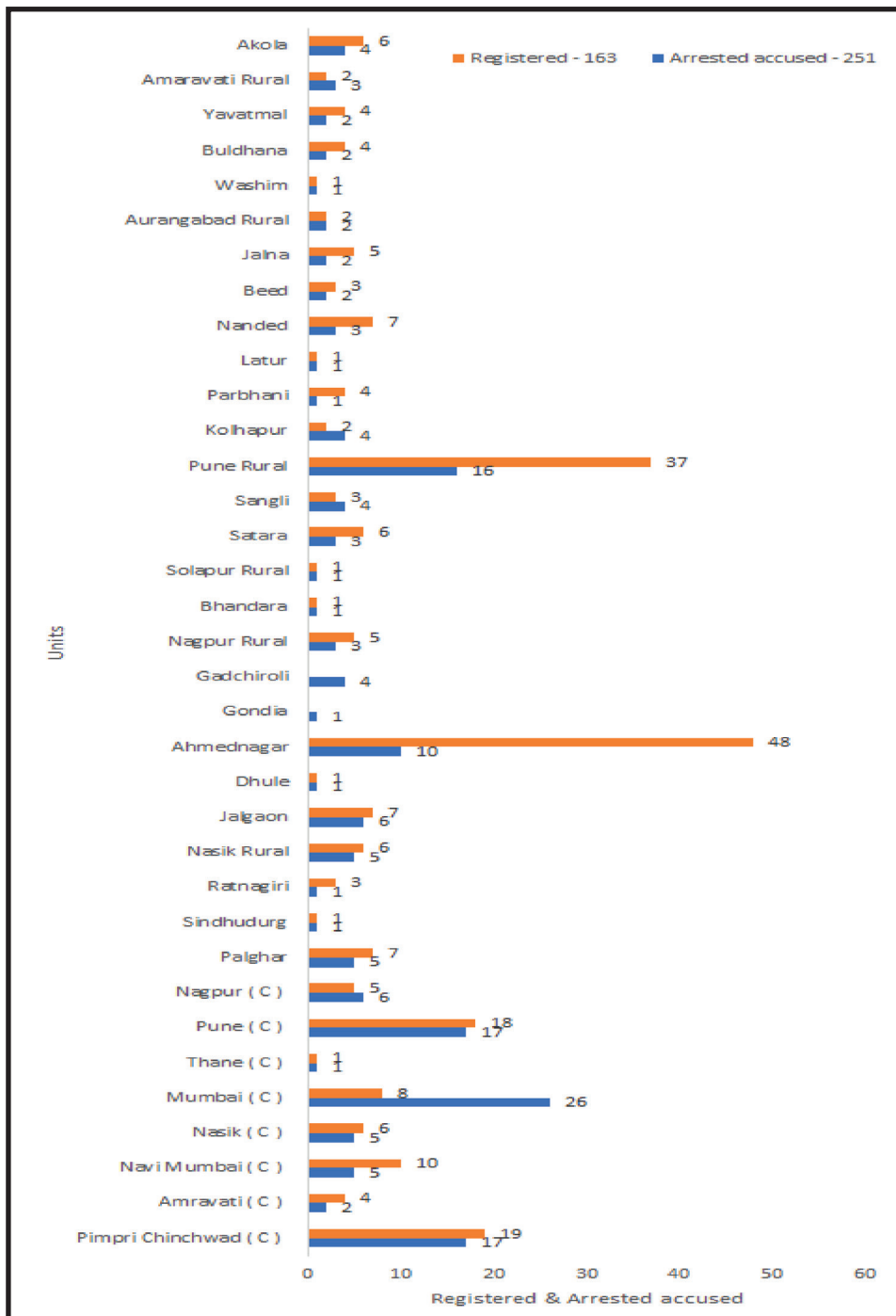


## 1.12 RAPE (COMMISSIONERATES)



Total number of Commissionerate wise Rape cases registered from January to March-2020 is 553. Out of these 502 cases are detected, which yields 99.77% detection rate.

### 1.13 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES

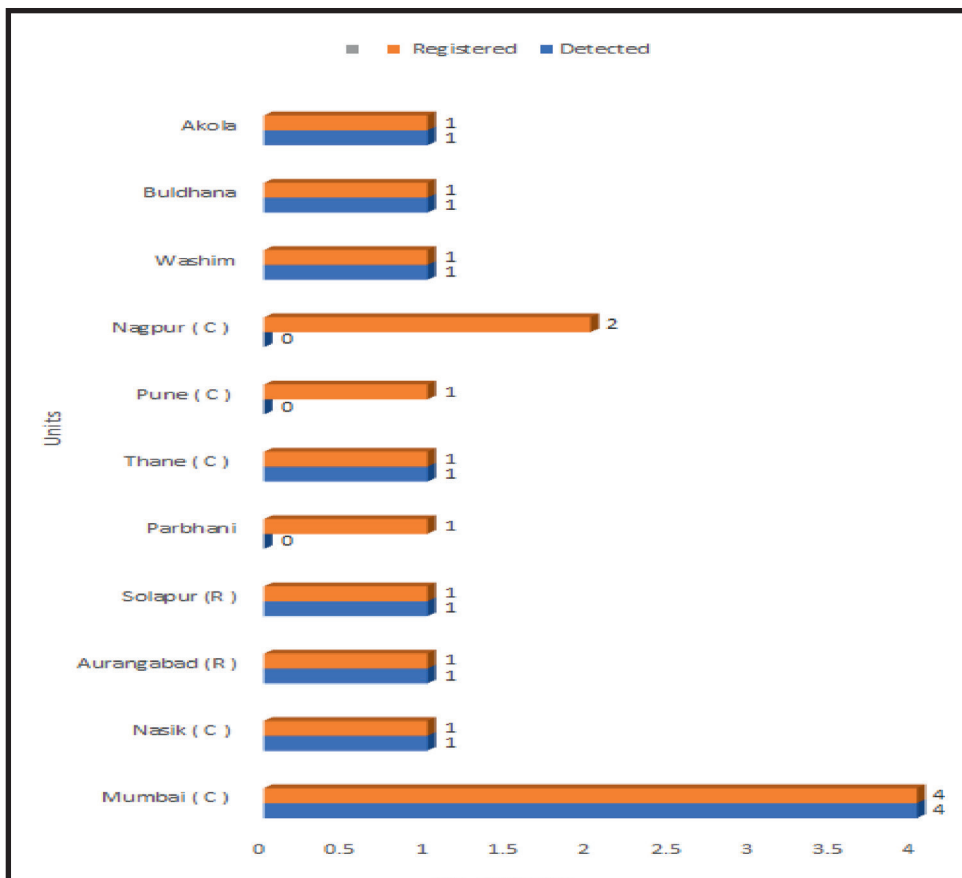


From January to March 2020, 163 cases were registered and 251 accused persons arrested regarding illegal use of fire arms and explosives in The Maharashtra State.

The following Chart indicates Registered cases and Arrested Accused. No single Fire Arms case is registered in following units -

- 1) Osmanabad 2) Hingoli 3) Chandrapur 4) Wardha 5) Nandurbar 6) Raigad
- 7) Thane Rural 8) Pune Rly. 9) Nagpur Rly. 10) Aurangabad Rly.
- 11) Mumbai Rly. 12) Aurangabad City 13) Solapur City

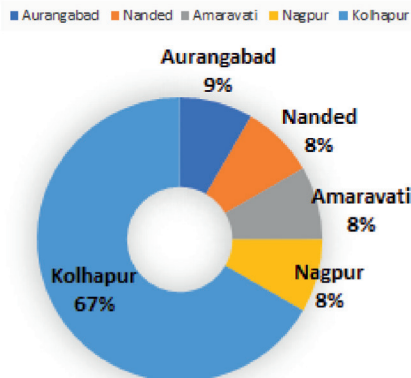
## 1.14 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)



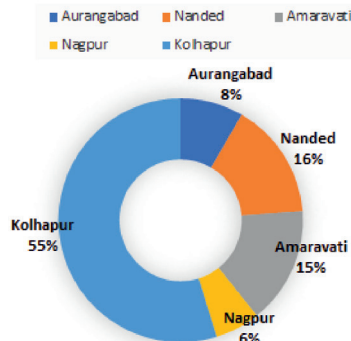
From January to March 2020, 15 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 11 cases were detected and 31 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 04 cases were registered by Mumbai city.

## 1.15 CASES UNDER MAHARASHTRA CONTROL OF ORGANISED CRIME ACT (MCOCA)

**Range wise MCOCA  
Registered Cases  
(January to March 2020)**

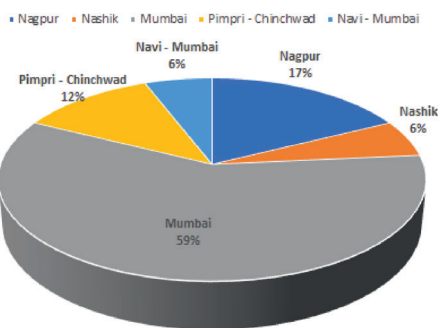


**Range wise Arrested  
Accused in MCOCA  
Registered Cases  
(January to March 2020)**

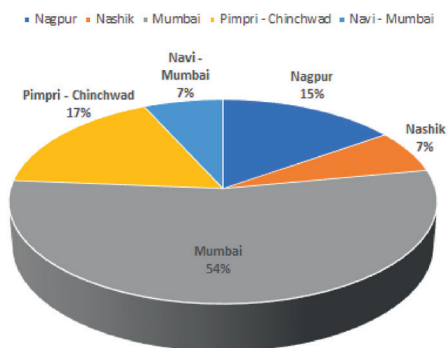


- Not a single MCOCA case was registered in the following Ranges  
1) Thane 2) Gadchiroli 3) Nashik 4) Railway Range.

**Commissionerate wise MCOCA  
Registered Cases  
(January to March 2020)**



**Commissionerate wise Arrested Accused  
in MCOCA Registered Cases  
(January to March 2020)**



- Among the Commissionerates, Mumbai city has maximum registration of MCOCA cases.
- No MCOCA case was registered in Pune Thane, Aurangabad, Solapur and Amravati Commissionerates.

**2.**

# **Analysis of Property Offences**

## 2.1 DACOITY

### DACOITY

127 dacoity cases are registered during the period from January to March 2020 in the state. Out of which 117 cases (92%) have been detected. Chart below indicates All units in Dacoity detection.

### DACOITY

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Buldhana	1	1	0	100
2	Washim	1	1	0	100
3	Aurangabad Rural	2	2	0	100
4	Jalna	5	5	0	100
5	Beed	3	3	0	100
6	Osmanabad	3	3	0	100
7	Nanded	5	5	0	100
8	Latur	5	5	0	100
9	Hingoli	3	3	0	100
10	Kolhapur	1	1	0	100
11	Sangli	5	5	0	100
12	Satara	9	9	0	100
13	Wardha	1	1	0	100
14	Dhule	8	8	0	100
15	Jalgaon	5	5	0	100
16	Raigad	3	3	0	100
17	Ratnagiri	1	1	0	100
18	Palghar	4	4	0	100
19	Pune Rly	1	1	0	100
20	Mumbai Rlys ( C)	1	1	0	100
21	Nagpur ( C)	5	5	0	100
22	Pune ( C)	2	2	0	100
23	Thane ( C)	1	1	0	100
24	Nasik ( C)	1	1	0	100
25	Solapur ( C)	1	1	0	100

26	Navi Mumbai ( C)	1	1	0	100
27	Pimpri Chinchwad ( C)	6	6	0	100
28	Pune Rural	10	9	1	90
29	Ahmednagar	8	7	1	88
30	Solapur Rural	8	6	2	75
31	Nasik Rural	4	3	1	75
32	Mumbai ( C)	4	3	1	75
33	Thane Rural	3	2	1	67
34	Parbhani	2	1	1	50
35	Nandurbar	2	1	1	50
36	Aurangabad ( C)	2	1	1	50
37	Akola	0	0	0	0
38	Amravati Rural	0	0	0	0
39	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
40	Bhandara	0	0	0	0
41	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0
42	Nagpur Rural	0	0	0	0
43	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0
44	Gondia	0	0	0	0
45	Sindhudurg	0	0	0	0
46	Nagpur Rly	0	0	0	0
47	Aurangabad Rly	0	0	0	0
48	Amravati ( C)	0	0	0	0

- The units shown in green colours has 100% Detection in Dacoity whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

## 2.2 ROBBERY

1847 Robbery cases are registered during the period from January 2020 to March 2020 in the state. Out of which 1092 cases (59%) have been detected. Chart below indicates All units in Robbery detection.

## ROBBERY

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Bhandara	3	3	0	100
2	Gadchiroli	2	2	0	100
3	Nandurbar	2	2	0	100
4	Ratnagiri	8	7	1	88
5	Mumbai (C)	250	209	41	84
6	Chandrapur	5	4	1	80
7	Yavatmal	13	10	3	77
8	Aurangabad Rural	4	3	1	75
9	Navi Mumbai (C)	53	39	14	74
10	Kolhapur	47	33	14	70
11	Wardha	10	7	3	70
12	Nasik Rural	20	14	6	70
13	Hingoli	6	4	2	67
14	Nagpur Rural	6	4	2	67
15	Raigad	12	8	4	67
16	Nagpur (C)	30	20	10	67
17	Buldhana	26	17	9	65
18	Nanded	37	24	13	65
19	Amravati (C)	19	12	7	63
20	Amravati Rural	8	5	3	63
21	Satara	32	20	12	63
22	Thane Rural	32	20	12	63
23	Jalgaon	34	21	13	62
24	Thane (C)	124	75	49	60
25	Akola	5	3	2	60
26	Dhule	20	12	8	60
27	Aurangabad Rly.	35	21	14	60
28	Pune (C)	45	27	18	60
29	Pune Rural	49	29	20	59
30	Latur	29	17	12	59
31	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	45	26	19	58
32	Mumbai Rlys (C)	458	262	196	57
33	Solapur Rural	22	12	10	55
34	Sangli	37	19	18	51



35	Nagpur Rly.	4	2	2	50
36	Aurangabad (C)	28	12	16	43
37	Ahmednagar	81	33	48	41
38	Beed	10	4	6	40
39	Solapur (C)	17	6	11	35
40	Nasik (C)	72	23	49	32
41	Osmanabad	10	3	7	30
42	Palghar	58	13	45	22
43	Pune Rly.	5	1	4	20
44	Parbhani	11	2	9	18
45	Jalna	18	2	16	11
46	Washim	3	0	3	0
47	Gondia	1	0	1	0
48	Sindhudurg	1	0	1	0

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in Robbery whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

## 2.3 CHAIN SNATCHING

492 Chain Snatching cases are registered during the period from January to March 2020 in the state. Out of which 102 cases (25%) have been detected. Chart below indicates All units in chain snatching detection.

### CHAIN SNATCHING

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Mumbai (C)	42	25	17	60
2	Buldhana	7	4	3	57
3	Ratnagiri	7	4	3	57
4	Beed	2	1	1	50
5	Navi Mumbai (C)	16	7	9	44
6	Nagpur (C)	7	3	4	43
7	Yavatmal	8	3	5	38
8	Amravati Rural	3	1	2	33
9	Nasik Rural	3	1	2	33

10	Raigad	6	2	4	33
11	Thane Rural	12	4	8	33
12	Solapur Rural	16	5	11	31
13	Latur	7	2	5	29
14	Pune (C)	9	2	7	22
15	Ahmednagar	32	7	25	22
16	Kolhapur	10	2	8	20
17	Chandrapur	5	1	4	20
18	Thane (C)	38	7	31	18
19	Nanded	6	1	5	17
20	Sangli	12	2	10	17
21	Palghar	35	5	30	14
22	Jalgaon	8	1	7	13
23	Mumbai Rlys (C)	58	7	51	12
24	Pune Rly.	9	1	8	11
25	Aurangabad (C)	10	1	9	10
26	Satara	14	1	13	7
27	Nasik (C)	40	2	38	5
28	Akola	2	0	2	0
29	Washim	4	0	4	0
30	Aurangabad Rural	1	0	1	0
31	Jalna	3	0	3	0
32	Osmanabad	6	0	6	0
33	Parbhani	3	0	3	0
34	Nagpur Rural	1	0	1	0
35	Wardha	2	0	2	0
36	Dhule	3	0	3	0
37	Sindhudurg	1	0	1	0
38	Nagpur Rly.	3	0	3	0
39	Pune Rural	11	0	11	0
40	Aurangabad Rly.	17	0	17	0
41	Solapur (C)	2	0	2	0
42	Amravati (C)	5	0	5	0
43	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	6	0	6	0

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in Chain Snatching whereas the units shown in pink colour has 0% Detection.

## 2.4 HBT

3191 HBT cases are registered during the period from January to March 2020 in state. Out of which 762 cases (23.88%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units HBT in detection in descending order.

### HBT

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Mumbai (C)	444	200	244	45.05
2	Pune Com.	95	40	55	42.11
3	Chandrapur	60	23	37	38.33
4	Thane Com.	190	70	120	36.84
5	Kolhapur	83	29	54	34.94
6	Amravati Rural	28	9	19	32.14
7	Ratnagiri	26	8	18	30.77
8	Navi Mumbai (C)	81	23	58	28.40
9	Aurangabad Rural	25	7	18	28
10	Wardha	33	9	24	27.27
11	Palghar	131	33	98	25.19
12	Sindhudurg	16	4	12	25
13	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	86	21	65	24.4
14	Aurangabad (C)	30	7	23	23.33
15	Satara	95	22	73	23.16
16	Nasik (C)	88	19	69	21.59
17	Sangli	107	23	84	21.50
18	Raigad	28	6	22	21.43
19	Thane Rural	66	14	52	21.21
20	Parbhani	38	8	30	21.05
21	Nagpur Rural	46	9	37	19.57
22	Nandurbar	21	4	17	19.05
23	Yavatmal	60	11	49	18.33
24	Nasik Rural	60	11	49	18.33
25	Dhule	33	6	27	18.18
26	Nagpur (C)	176	31	145	17.61
27	Gondia	30	5	25	16.67

28	Jalgaon	82	12	70	14.63
29	Latur	55	8	47	14.55
30	Beed	50	7	43	14
31	Akola	36	5	31	13.89
32	Solapur Rural	109	15	94	13.76
33	Jalna	61	8	53	13.11
34	Nanded	85	11	74	12.94
35	Pune Rural	101	13	88	12.87
36	Osmanabad	43	4	39	9.30
37	Buldhana	66	6	60	9.09
38	Solapur (C)	45	4	41	8.89
39	Washim	24	2	22	8.33
40	Bhandara	36	3	33	8.33
41	Hingoli	27	2	25	7.41
42	Gadchiroli	14	1	13	7.14
43	Ahmednagar	133	7	126	5.26
44	Amravati Com.	48	2	46	4.17
45	Pune Rly.	0	0	0	0.00
46	Nagpur Rly.	0	0	0	0.00
47	Mumbai Rlys. (C)	0	0	0	0.00
48	Aurangabad Rly.	0	0	0	0.00

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in HBT whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

## 2.5 THEFT

21496 THEFT cases are resistered during the period from January to March 2020 in state. Out of which 5438 cases (25.30%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in THEFT detection in descending order.

### THEFT

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Nandurbar	86	55	31	63.95
2	Jalna	227	142	85	62.56

3	Beed	286	152	134	53.15
4	Sangli	86	41	45	47.67
5	Nagpur Rural	444	205	239	46.17
6	Wardha	128	59	69	46.09
7	Mumbai Rlys. (C)	88	38	50	43.18
8	Amravati Rural	209	90	119	43.06
9	Gadchiroli	208	87	121	41.83
10	Hingoli	205	85	120	41.46
11	Aurangabad Rly.	126	49	77	38.89
12	Kolhapur	153	59	94	38.56
13	Mumbai (C)	395	148	247	37.47
14	Satara	233	84	149	36.05
15	Gondia	242	84	158	34.71
16	Osmanabad	151	52	99	34.44
17	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	519	174	345	33.53
18	Buldhana	245	79	166	32.24
19	Nagpur Com.	81	26	55	32.10
20	Aurangabad (C)	1939	621	1318	32.03
21	Ahmednagar	150	46	104	30.67
22	Dhule	542	166	376	30.63
23	Akola	164	50	114	30.49
24	Washim	185	56	129	30.27
25	Nanded	614	182	432	29.64
26	Yavatmal	287	85	202	29.62
27	Navi Mumbai (C)	294	87	207	29.59
28	Parbhani	224	66	158	29.46
29	Solapur (C)	202	59	143	29.21
30	Chandrapur	245	70	175	28.57
31	Sindhudurg	314	87	227	27.71
32	Ratnagiri	124	34	90	27.42
33	Raigad	579	148	431	25.56
34	Solapur Rural	624	155	469	24.84
35	Pune Rly.	199	49	150	24.62
36	Bhandara	269	66	203	24.54
37	Latur	117	28	89	23.93
38	Jalgaon	40	9	31	22.5
39	Thane Rural	252	51	201	20.24

40	Aurangabad Rural	78	15	63	19.23
41	Pune Com.	190	36	154	18.95
42	Nasik Rural	520	98	422	18.85
43	Thane (C)	154	27	127	17.53
44	Palghar	6913	1207	5706	17.46
45	Nasik (C)	41	7	34	17.07
46	Nagpur Rly.	433	67	366	15.47
47	Pune Rural	1068	130	938	12.17
48	Amravati (C)	623	27	596	4.33

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in THEFT whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

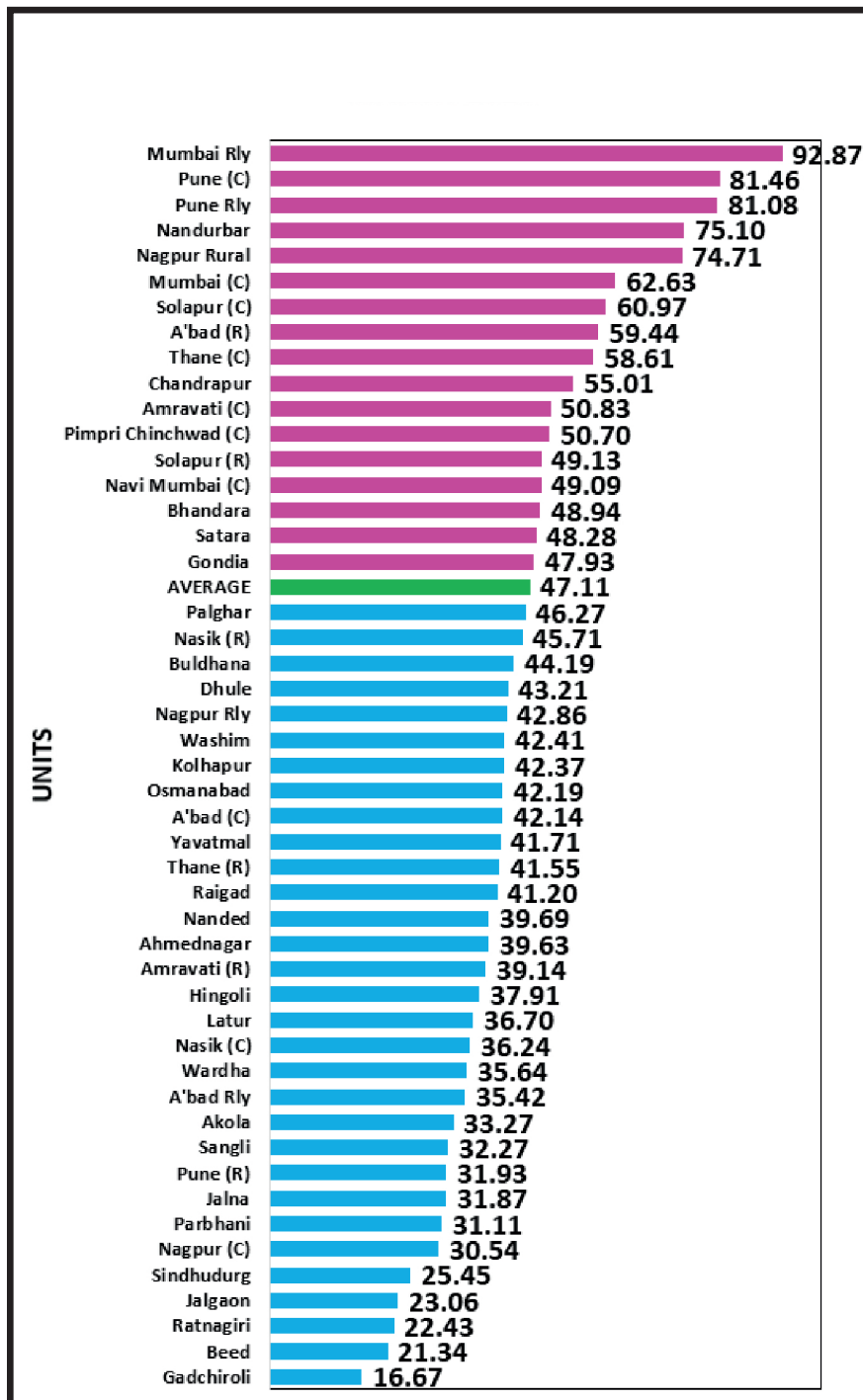
# **3.**

## **Analysis Of Conviction Rate**

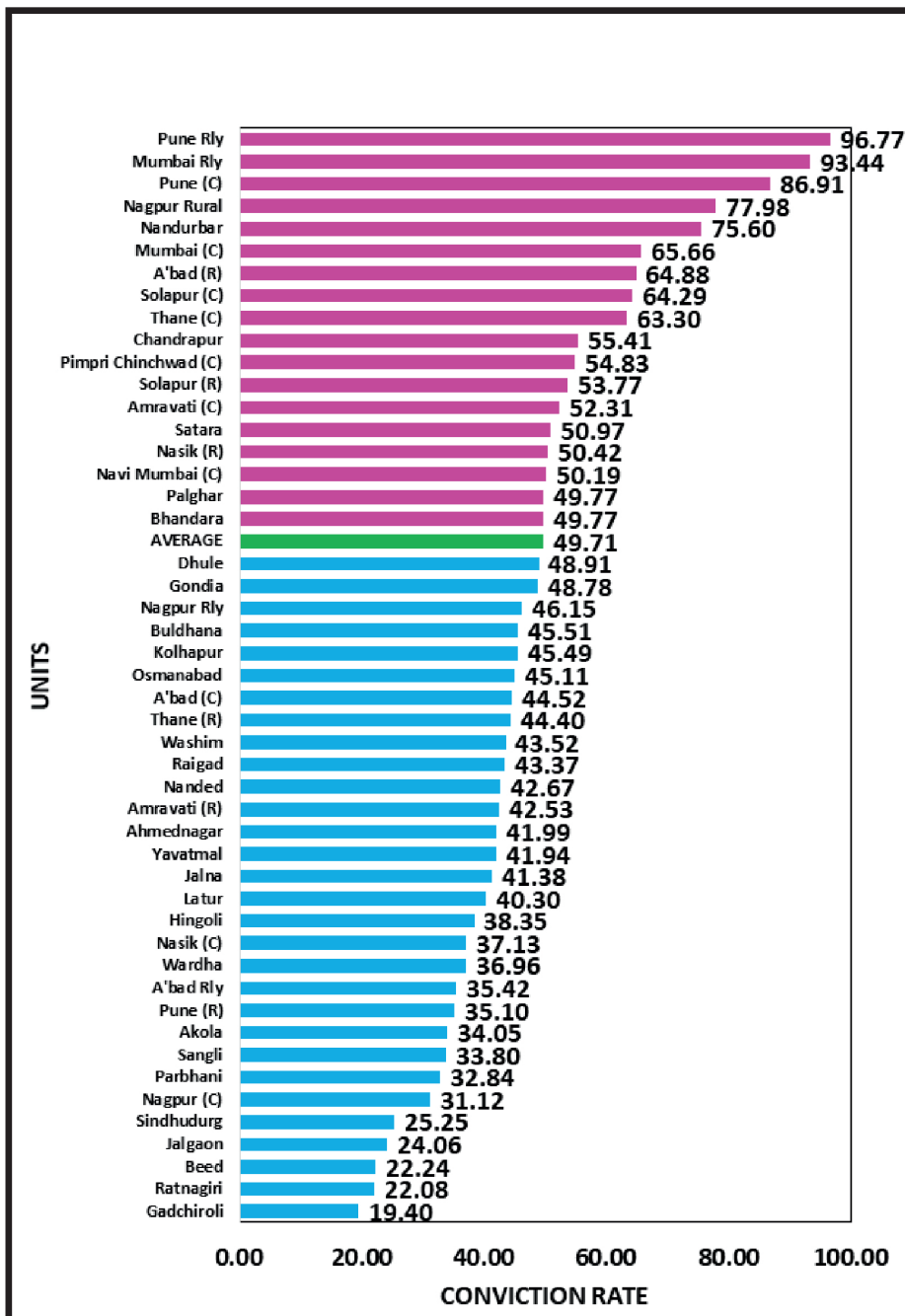
- The Conviction rate of IPC cases in Maharashtra is 47.11% while it is 49.71% and 18.26% of J.M.F.C. and Sessions Court respectively. Unit-wise conviction rate in IPC cases and cases tried by J.M.F.C. and Sessions Courts from January to March 2020 is indicated in above graphs in decreasing order.
  - Mumbai Rly, Pune City, Pune Rly, Nandurbar, Nagpur Rural, Mumbai City, Solapur City, & Aurangabad Rural remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in IPC cases.
  - Pune Rly, Mumbai Rly, Pune City, Nagpur Rural, Nandurbar, Mumbai City, Aurangabad Rural & Solapur City remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts.
  - Whereas conviction rate in IPC cases tried by Session Courts, Nandurbar, Mumbai Rly, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Mumbai City, Sindhudurg, Satara & Amravati City are at the top in decreasing order.
  - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts has positive bearing on overall conviction rate of the state. Approximately 92% to 93% of cases regularly tried in J.M.F.C. Courts whereas up to 8% cases tried by Session Courts. Thus slight change in conviction rate of J.M.F.C. tried cases has effect on overall conviction rate of IPC cases.
  - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by Session Courts is drastically less in most of the units compared to conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts.
  - Hostility of complainant, Panch & Witness is the major concern area where cases get acquitted. Approximately 55% cases acquitted due to hostility. Which further indicates selection of Panch and witness should be proper and effective with respect to outcome of trial.
  - Lack of sufficient evidence is the reason for the acquittal compared with other reasons of acquittal in IPC cases from January to March 2020.
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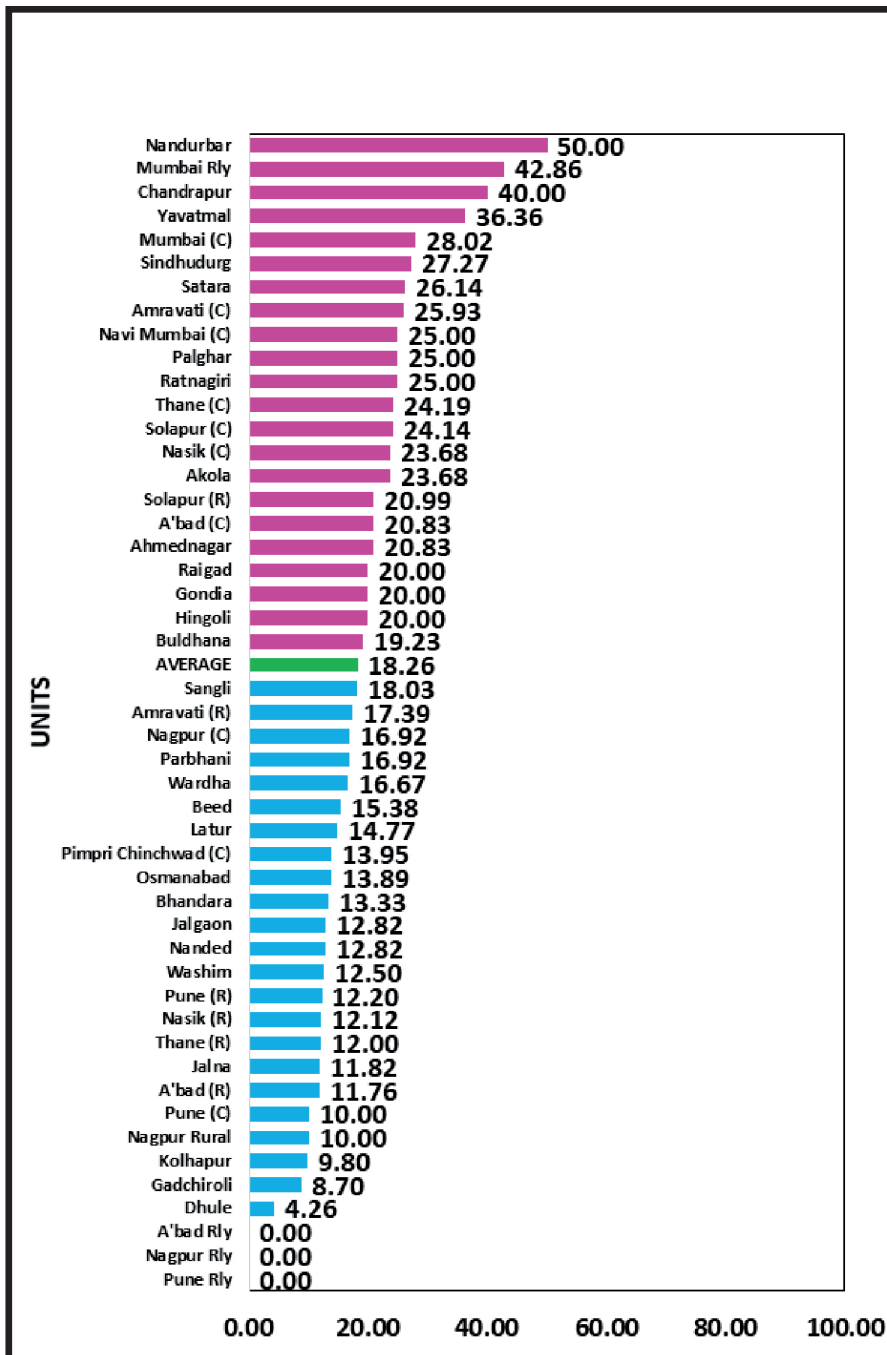
### 3.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES



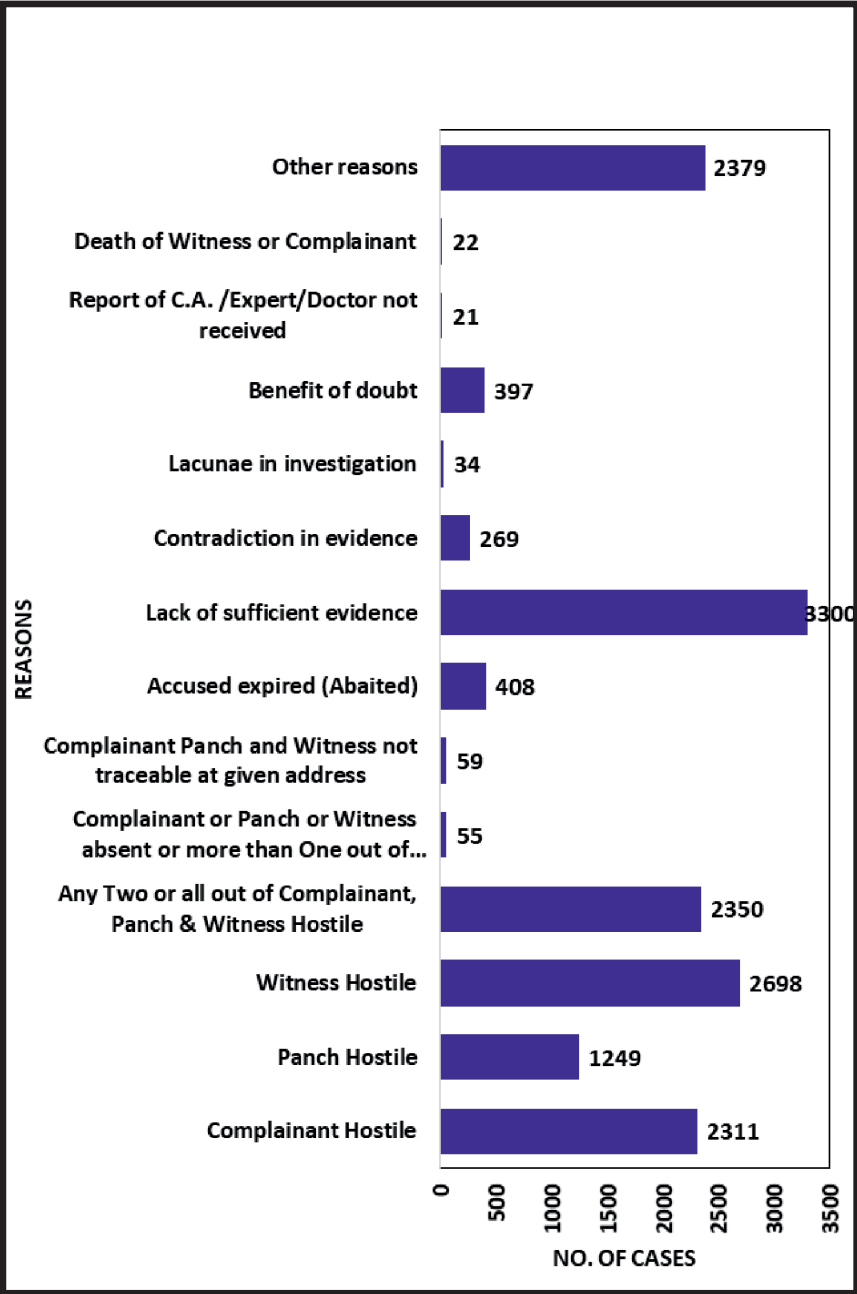
### 3.2 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY J.M.F.C. COURTS



### 3.3 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS



3.4 REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC)



### 3.5 TO IMPROVE CONVICTION RATE

#### A. IPC (Indian Pinal Code)

IPC sections for whom tried cases are more and conviction rate is less than or near 30% should be focussed to improve conviction rate.

IPC SEC.	324	379	338	380	304.A	354	376	498.A	TOTAL
Percentage contribution towards tried cases	7.04	37.08	17.98	23.61	5.35	14.87	23.98	1.57	35.02
Section wise conviction rate	10.49	6.44	4.48	3.24	3.82	2.31	2.08	2.16	16.50

**Overall conviction rate under IPC from Jan. to Mar. 2020– 47.11%**

#### B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases	48.40	16.96
Conviction rate	2.54	48.28

**Overall conviction rate under SLL from Jan. to Mar. 2020- 33.96%**

To improve overall conviction rate of IPC cases some IPC sections like 324, 379, 338, 380, 304(A), 354, 376 & 498(A) for which tried cases are more and conviction rate is less than or near to 35% should be focussed during the investigation to improve the conviction rate.

In case of Special Local Laws, cases tried under Prohibition Act by courts contribute about 48% cases where as its conviction rate is 2.54 only. So to improve the conviction rate in Special Local Laws, more attention should be send to investigation of Prohibition Act cases. Recent amendement in Maharashtra Prohibition Act 1949 dtd 18 Sep.2019 will help us to improve conviction rate.

**4**

**Crime and Criminal  
Tracking Network  
and Systems  
(CCTNS)**

## **4.1 INTEGRATION OF CCTNS WITH MAHARASHTRA INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION AND CONTROLLER OF STAMPS (IGR) DEPARTMENT**

### **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS):**

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) is Government of India's mission mode project, which is implemented all over the country. The CCTNS project in the state of Maharashtra went live on 15th September 2015. This State-of-the-Art Crime and Criminal tracking Network System allows access to 'Crime and Criminal information' and aims to connect all Police Stations & Supervisory Offices in Maharashtra. In Maharashtra all 1120 Police Stations and all 642 supervisory offices are interconnected through CCTNS. Crime Prevention and Crime Supervision are taking place faster and with better results. Apart from providing ease of operations to the Police Personnel the CCTNS also provides various online facilities to citizens like e-complaints, online forms of Tenant/PG, Ganeshotsav, Navratri festival, procession etc. The broad objectives of the project are as follows;

- Improve service delivery to the public
- Provide enhanced tools for law & order maintenance, investigation and crime prevention
- Increased operational efficiency
- Create a platform for sharing Crime & Criminal information across the country
- Storage, retrieval & analysis of Crime & Criminal data

### **Integration of other Databases**

#### **Inspector General of Registration and Controller of Stamps (IGR) Database**

The department of IGR of the State of Maharashtra is an organization that carries out thousands of transactions in terms of registration of properties and generates relevant documents for these transactions. Over the years the IGR has made radical changes in the document registration process. The use of computerized system for document registration began in 2002. Computerized Document Registration system (iSARITA) was introduced from 2012. Also, various e-initiatives like e-payment & e-search were started from 2014. The department aims to achieve a dynamic and public oriented administration

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through its e-registration system that can register Online Sales Contracts and Leave & License documents without citizens coming to IGR offices.

## **i SARITA**

Inspector General of Registration and Controller of Stamps (IGR) provides document registration services to the citizens as per the Registration Act and collects revenue through stamp duty as per the Stamp Act. To ensure hassle free provisioning of these services to the citizens the IGR department has developed an Application called iSARITA (Integrated Stamp and Registration Information Technology Application). iSARITA is a computerized centralised online system which carries out the core services of IGR department namely Registration of Documents like Rent Agreement, Issuing of Stamp Papers for carrying out sale & purchase deeds and also collection of Stamp duty for these various transactions.

### **Integration of CCTNS with IGR:**

With an aim to assist the Police Personnel in their policing process, Maharashtra State (SCRB, CID) has integrated iSARITA with CCTNS to access the database of Leave and License documents, commonly known as Rent Agreement. Earlier to furnish the details of Tenant / PG's the citizens were required to visit the Police Station and submit information about their tenants in the prescribed form. Due to this, citizens were required to give such information to the Police Station every time there was a new tenant that would come for residing at their property. Considering these factors, SCRB, CID, Maharashtra in collaboration with the IGR Department, came up with a solution to make available the information of Leave & License (Rent Agreement) to the CCTNS system. The integration is so done that any Police Station can access the Rent Agreement data for agreements generated within the jurisdiction of the respective Police Station. The documents generated by IGR help the Police in investigating and identifying criminals/offenders by means of the data contained in these documents. The Search and Query module in CCTNS provides access to the database of IGR's Rent Agreement data. The Rent Agreement data required by the Police department is taken from the iSARITA system of the IGR Department into the CCTNS system.

The CCTNS-IGR integration provided information of all the Tenants & Owners within the jurisdiction of the Police Station including a link of the Photo, Current & Permanent Address, Fingerprints and a Copy of Rent Agreement.

As a part of this integration various functionalities are made available to the users as mentioned below;

- Filters available for search
-



- ◆ Unit Name
- ◆ Police Station
- ◆ Property Type
- ◆ Location
- ◆ Road
- ◆ Building Name
- ◆ Flat No.
- ◆ Tenant Name
- ◆ “From Date” & “To Date”
- ◆ Previous Address Police Station
- ◆ Permanent Address Police Station
- User is able to search live data as well as archived data, whereas by default search will run on live/active data.
- After search results, on clicking “View Application”, application shows photos of owner/owners and tenant/tenants along with other information given below;

Property Details	Owner Details	Tenant Details
1. Record No.	1. Owner Name	1. Tenant Name
2. Property Type	2. Owner Address	2. Previous Address
3. Property Details	3. Email ID	3. Previous Address PS
4. Property Location	4. Age	4. Permanent Address
5. Detailed Property Address	5. Occupation	5. Permanent Address PS
6. Agreement Date	6. Gender	6. Nationality
7. Agreement Duration/Expiry Date	7. PAN No.	7. Email ID
8. Property Police Station	8. Photograph	8. Age
9. Property Police Unit		9. Occupation
		10. Gender
		11. PAN No.
		12. Photograph
		13. Permanent Address Proof Photograph/Scanned copy
		14. Status of UID Verification

- Access Rights: The user access has the following features;
  - ◆ Police Station User: Police station can access data of respective PS jurisdiction
  - ◆ Unit level Office: Unit can access data of all Police Stations of the respective unit's jurisdiction
  - ◆ DGP Office/CID Office: DGP Office, CID Office Users can access data of entire Maharashtra.

### **Benefits of CCTNS- i SARITA integration:**

- The details of the rental agreement registered in the i-SARITA applications are available with CCTNS.
  - It can show the details of the Tenants, Owners and also provide a copy of the Rent Agreement.
  - Information available at each Police Station for their respective jurisdiction only. This ensures speedy retrieval of necessary information. Tenants, Owners, Property (Rented Home), Agreement details are available with required filters.
  - By virtue of this integration it becomes easy to identify Economic Offenders, vis-à-vis, people having various properties under their name and renting them for carrying out illegal activities.
  - Since the need for the citizens to go to the Police Stations has been undone, the need for manual intervention of citizens has been reduced.
  - As this integration has been done on a State level, all Police Stations in Maharashtra can use this facility whenever needed.
  - Since data of tenants is available at PS level, this can also safeguard the property owners if the tenants are involved in fraud and illegal activities.
  - This can help Police units to perform verification of locality during VIP Bandobast.
  - Looking at the numbers, around 10 lakh Rent Agreements have been registered in the State of Maharashtra from April 2013 to March 2020. Even after the mandate very few property owners actually visit the local Police Station to inform about their tenants. But since the data is now directly linked with CCTNS, respective Police Stations can access the Rent Agreement data base of their jurisdiction on a real time basis.
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# **5.**

# **Forensic Police Photography**

“A picture is worth a thousand words and it is especially true in crime scene photography.” Photography is the basis of all crime scenes and is carried out on priority. Photographs and crime sketches are the most effective and simplest way to represent a crime scene by the Investigating officer. The purpose of crime scene photography is to provide a true and accurate record of the crime scene and physical evidence present by recording the original scene and related areas. No matter how well an investigator can verbally describe a crime scene; photographs can tell the same story better and more easily as it freezes time and records the evidences.

### **History of Photography:**

In the mid-16th century, Italian scholars such as Giovanni Batista dellaPorta created a camera obscura to make the drawing process easier.

The first photograph as we know it was taken in 1825 by a French explorer, Joseph Nicophore Nipsey. The Color photography was invented in the 19th century. From 1862 two French inventors: Louis Ducos du Haraan and Charleque Krauss patented several methods of colorful photography, working independently.

### **The History of Forensic Police Photography:**



Photography of everything from landscapes to historical events has preserved and illustrated history for the past 200 years. In 1851, a photograph of a forged document was produced and allowed for court evidence. Photography was born as a forensic tool and became a boon for events like identity / identification and scene analysis / analysis of the site.



### **Alphonse Bertillon**

Forensic photography was first used in the nineteenth century by Alphonse Bertillon. This makes him the first Forensic Photographer. Bertillon is said to have gone to the scene of the crime as investigator for the first time who took several shots at the crime scene, some in the distance, and some near.

Photographs taken at the scene of the crime allow investigators to reproduce the scene for later analysis or use in a courtroom. If the crime scene photography is not thoroughly and accurately documented throughout the scene, it can be detrimental to the investigation and could potentially cause harm during the criminal trial.

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**Admissibility of Digital Photographs in Court:** When digital imaging is considered for law enforcement, concerns about the admissibility of digital photographic evidence are often raised in the Court. Relevance and validation are the main requirements for filing a photograph (digital or film-based) for proof.

### **Guidelines for ensuring your digital photographs are admissible:**

- The standard operating procedure when digital imaging is used should include chain of custody, image security, image enhancement, and release and availability of digital images.
- Most importantly, preserve the original digital image. This can be done in many ways including saving the image file to a hard drive or recording the image file to a CD.
- Digital images should be preserved in their original file formats. If images are stored on a computer workstation or server, and several individuals would have access to the image files, make the files read-only for all but your evidence or photo lab staff.
- If an image is to be analyzed or enhanced the new image files created should be saved as new file names. Etc.

**Hash Value:** The main use of hash values is to determine the integrity of any data. Hash values are used to identify and filter duplicate files. (E.g., image files, emails, attachments, or loop files) The most striking feature of hash values is that they are extremely unique. No two data can have the same hash value theoretically. Hashing is like a digital fingerprint of a file.

**Admissibility of electronic records by section 65B - The Indian Evidence Act 1872:** After the amendments made to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in pursuance of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (No. 21 of 2000) with effect from 17.10.2000, even photographs are drawn through a digital camera are admissible in evidence provided the procedure prescribed therefore is complied with.

### **Forensic Crime Scene Photography:**

In order to help investigators understand what the scene looked like at the time of crime, the scene needs to be "photographed" for scene investigations to help investigators understand what happened or how the crime took place. Crime scene photography is an important link in crime investigation.

**Essential Photography Materials:** These articles include Waterproof apron, rubber hand gloves, hair cover, mask, digital camera with all lens kit, flashlight, flood light,

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memory card, extra battery with charger, tri-pad, flashlight & compass for mark. Moreover, Acrylic number plates from 1 to 15, L shape scale, circle scale, tailoring objections, the gray scale textile marking, adhesive tape, double-side adhesive tape, Black and White cardboard sheet, papers & pen etc. are also required.



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5

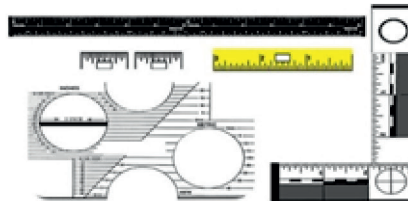


Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8



Fig.9

#### (Fig. 1 to 9 Instruments used for Photography)

**Detection of evidence:** Photographers need to rely primarily on their own judgment. They must ensure that they are only photographing relevant evidence such as a weapon or a layer of blood, without having to capture the unrelated details. The photographer should first take the photo before the investigating officer handles any evidence. When taking photographs, one should take all necessary and mentioned materials, go in full preparation, and wear gloves so that handling the evidence does not change the scene or the hairdressing will not change the scene.



All photographs must have three elements i.e. subject, scale, and contextual object. Photographs of the crime scene should be in focus. When photographing, all areas will be covered, all angles should be removed and details of site location, landmarks, site, namespace etc.



(Fig. 1 to 2 Ligature Marks)

**Footprints and Tyre Markers:** Footprints or Tyre marks can be important evidence in crime scene. When the impression of his footprints are made and his photographs are taken, his link to the suspect or vehicle is then used as a good evidence for positive identification. When photographing footprint, use an "L" shaped inch scale with impression. When drawing a tyre impression, use a long straight inch scale with the impression.



Fig.1 - Foot Marks

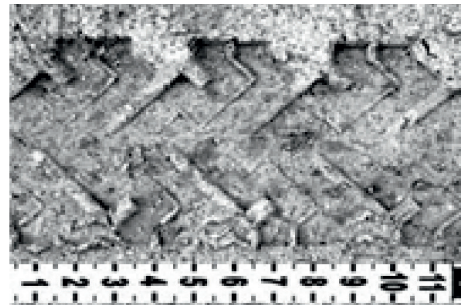


Fig.2 - Tyre Marks

### **Tool Marks Photography:**

Tool marks can be stored by proof casting and photography. Photographs of tool icons are often used for positive identification, but casting Tool markers provides great evidence. Because tool marks are three-dimensional and the cast is saved and photographed in 3-D. It is mandatory to take photographs of the minor criminals even if they decide not to mark the tools in the scene.

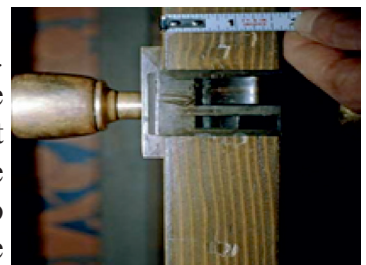


Fig.1 - Foot Marks

**Blood stain photography:** Bloodstains at a crime scene are also known as blood spatter. It can tell the story of what happened in a murder, attempt to murder or other type of grave offences. Blood susceptibility can determine things like where the victim and accused were located when a bloodbath occurred and the incidence of a fatal attack, e.g. which victim suffered the first outbreak. This Bloodstains / patterns can be used for feedback or analysis with the help of Crimson Photography.

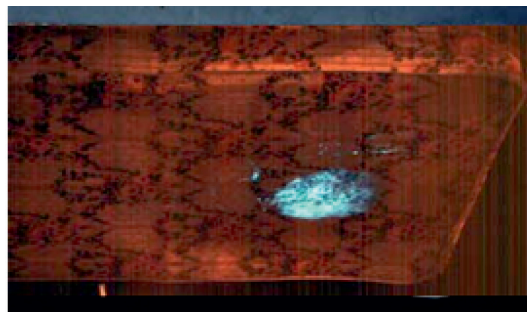


**Fig.1 - Blood Stains**



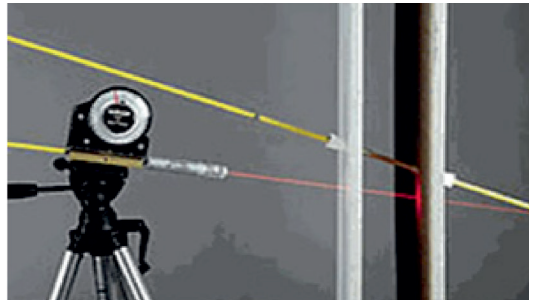
**Fig.2 - Blood Stains**

**Luminal / Bright Photography:** Usually used to reveal blood circulation patterns on blood-cleansed or simply not visible surfaces. The luminal reaction with iron in hemoglobin, and the luminescent solidifies the area where the blood is visible, and the visible blood gradient can be visualized in a fluorescent light and photographed.



**Bullet Path Photography:** The route of a gunshot can be explained by various techniques at the scene of the incident. Colored as well as reflective or reflective wires can be used to visualize bullet paths. If photography is done with different angles to make it look like a bullet or object goes into a wall, then the wire will be shining. As with other techniques, the path defined with the laser beam is photographed using the correct angle and the correct light source, giving proper exposure time.





**(Fig. Bullet Path Photography)**

Hence, photographs taken at the crime scene allows the Investigating Officer to recreate the scene of Crime for later analysis or for the use in the Courtroom. The two most important aspects of photography are use of digital camera equipment and training or skill of photographer. Since, cameras cannot produce the same view that the human eye sees; it is the photographer's use of the camera settings that can affect what can or cannot be seen in a photograph while, by following the guidelines for accuracy and integrity of a crime scene photograph, it shall become admissible to be presented in court of law.

### **Photography Section in CID**

The Photography Section was started in the year 1948, under the administrative control of the State Criminal Investigation Department. There are four units in the State; one each at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad and Nagpur wherein Pune bureau is the principal bureau. Foreman is the head of the Photography Section and the senior photographers from respective units are responsible for the operations at unit level. All technicians are under the supervision, technical-control of the Foreman.

The photography Section is functional and operates to obtain the scientific evidences from the cases received through the legal; court and State Criminal Investigation Department. The Photography Section records the information received from the Handwriting and Finger Print Bureau pertaining to the respective cases and utilizes the invisible writings and thumb impression through the Oblique; Transmitted; Ultraviolet; Infrared; VSC-1000 and its other light sources to generate the micro and macro photography. Further, the visible photo prints are created and used as the scientific evidence and produced in the court.

Every Commissionarate and District unit has Police Photographers and Assistant Photographers working under the concerned Unit Incharge.

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# **6.**

## **Judgments Of Interest**

## **6.1 TEHSEEN S. POONAWALLA V/S UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS JULY 17, 2018**

In this case Supreme Court has issued the following guidelines about Mob Lynching:-

### **A. Preventive Measures**

- (i) The State Governments shall designate, a senior police officer, not below the rank of Superintendent of Police, as Nodal Officer in each district. Such Nodal Officer shall be assisted by one of the DSP rank officers in the district for taking measures to prevent incidents of mob violence and lynching. They shall constitute a special task force so as to procure intelligence reports about the people who are likely to commit such crimes or who are involved in spreading hate speeches, provocative statements and fake news.
- (ii) The State Governments shall forthwith identify Districts, Sub-Divisions and/or Villages where instances of lynching and mob violence have been reported in the recent past, say, in the last five years. The process of identification should be done within a period of three weeks from the date of this judgment, as such time period is sufficient to get the task done in today's fast world of data collection.
- (iii) The Secretary, Home Department of the concerned States shall issue directives/ advisories to the Nodal Officers of the concerned districts for ensuring that the Officer In-charge of the Police Stations of the identified areas are extra cautious if any 37 instance of mob violence within their jurisdiction comes to their notice.
- (iv) The Nodal Officer, so designated, shall hold regular meetings (at least once a month) with the local intelligence units in the district along with all Station House Officers of the district so as to identify the existence of the tendencies of vigilantism, mob violence or lynching in the district and take steps to prohibit instances of dissemination of offensive material through different social media platforms or any other means for inciting such tendencies. The Nodal Officer shall also make efforts to eradicate hostile environment against any community or caste which is targeted in such incidents.
- (v) The Director General of Police/the Secretary, Home Department of the concerned States shall take regular review meetings (at least once a quarter) with all the Nodal Officers and State Police Intelligence heads. The Nodal Officers shall bring to the notice of the DGP any inter-district co-ordination issues for devising a strategy to tackle lynching and mob violence related issues at the State level.
- (vi) It shall be the duty of every police officer to cause a mob to disperse, by exercising

his power under Section 129 of CrPC, 38 which, in his opinion, has a tendency to cause violence or wreak the havoc of lynching in the disguise of vigilantism or otherwise.

- (vii) The Home Department of the Government of India must take initiative and work in co-ordination with the State Governments for sensitising the law enforcement agencies and by involving all the stake holders to identify the measures for prevention of mob violence and lynching against any caste or community and to implement the constitutional goal of social justice and the Rule of Law.
- (viii) The Director General of Police shall issue a circular to the Superintendents of Police with regard to police patrolling in the sensitive areas keeping in view the incidents of the past and the intelligence obtained by the office of the Director General. It singularly means that there should be seriousness in patrolling so that the anti-social elements involved in such crimes are discouraged and remain within the boundaries of law thus fearing to even think of taking the law into their own hands.
- (ix) The Central and the State Governments should broadcast on radio and television and other media platforms including the official websites of the Home Department and Police of the States 39 that lynching and mob violence of any kind shall invite serious consequence under the law.
- (x) It shall be the duty of the Central Government as well as the State Governments to take steps to curb and stop dissemination of irresponsible and explosive messages, videos and other material on various social media platforms which have a tendency to incite mob violence and lynching of any kind.
- (xi) The police shall cause to register FIR under Section 153A of IPC and/or other relevant provisions of law against persons who disseminate irresponsible and explosive messages and videos having content which is likely to incite mob violence and lynching of any kind.
- (xii) The Central Government shall also issue appropriate directions/advisories to the State Governments which would reflect the gravity and seriousness of the situation and the measures to be taken.

## **B. Remedial Measures:-**

- (i) Despite the preventive measures taken by the State Police, if it comes to the notice of the local police that an incident of lynching or mob violence has taken place, the jurisdictional police station shall immediately cause to lodge an FIR, without 40 any undue delay, under the relevant provisions of IPC and/or other provisions of law.
-

- (ii) It shall be the duty of the Station House Officer, in whose police station such FIR is registered, to forthwith intimate the Nodal Officer in the district who shall, in turn, ensure that there is no further harassment of the family members of the victim(s).
  - (iii) Investigation in such offences shall be personally monitored by the Nodal Officer who shall be duty bound to ensure that the investigation is carried out effectively and the charge-sheet in such cases is filed within the statutory period from the date of registration of the FIR or arrest of the accused, as the case may be.
  - (iv) The State Governments shall prepare a lynching/mob violence victim compensation scheme in the light of the provisions of Section 357A of CrPC within one month from the date of this judgment. In the said scheme for computation of compensation, the State Governments shall give due regard to the nature of bodily injury, psychological injury and loss of earnings including loss of opportunities of employment and education and expenses incurred on account of legal and medical expenses. The said compensation scheme must also have a 41 provision for interim relief to be paid to the victim(s) or to the next of kin of the deceased within a period of thirty days of the incident of mob violence/lynching.
  - (v) The cases of lynching and mob violence shall be specifically tried by designated court/Fast Track Courts earmarked for that purpose in each district. Such courts shall hold trial of the case on a day to day basis. The trial shall preferably be concluded within six months from the date of taking cognizance. We may hasten to add that this direction shall apply to even pending cases. The District Judge shall assign those cases as far as possible to one jurisdictional court so as to ensure expeditious disposal thereof. It shall be the duty of the State Governments and the Nodal Officers in particular to see that the prosecuting agency strictly carries out its role in appropriate furtherance of the trial.
  - (vi) To set a stern example in cases of mob violence and lynching, upon conviction of the accused person(s), the trial court must ordinarily award maximum sentence as provided for various offences under the provisions of the IPC.
  - (vii) The courts trying the cases of mob violence and lynching may, on application by a witness or by the public prosecutor in 42 relation to such witness or on its own motion, take such measures, as it deems fit, for protection and for concealing the identity and address of the witness.
  - (viii) The victim(s) or the next of kin of the deceased in cases of mob violence and lynching shall be given timely notice of any court proceedings and he/she shall be entitled to be heard at the trial in respect of applications such as bail, discharge, release and parole filed by the accused persons. They shall also have the right to
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file written submissions on conviction, acquittal or sentencing.

- (ix) The victim(s) or the next of kin of the deceased in cases of mob violence and lynching shall receive free legal aid if he or she so chooses and engage any advocate of his/her choice from amongst those enrolled in the legal aid panel under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

### **C. Punitive Measures:-**

- (i) Wherever it is found that a police officer or an officer of the district administration has failed to comply with the aforesaid directions in order to prevent and/or investigate and/or facilitate expeditious trial of any crime of mob violence and lynching, the same shall be considered as an act of deliberate negligence<sup>43</sup> and/or misconduct for which appropriate action must be taken against him/her and not limited to departmental action under the service rules. The departmental action shall be taken to its logical conclusion preferably within six months by the authority of the first instance.
- (ii) In terms of the ruling of this Court in **Arumugam Servai v. State of Tamil Nadu**, the States are directed to take disciplinary action against the concerned officials if it is found that (i) such official(s) did not prevent the incident, despite having prior knowledge of it, or (ii) where the incident has already occurred, such official(s) did not promptly apprehend and institute criminal proceedings against the culprits.
- The measures that are directed to be taken have to be carried out within four weeks by the Central and the State Governments. Reports of compliance be filed within the said period before the Registry of this Court.
  - We may emphatically note that it is axiomatic that it is the duty of the State to ensure that the machinery of law and order functions efficiently and effectively in maintaining peace so as to preserve our quintessentially secular ethos and pluralistic social fabric in a democratic set-up governed by rule of law. In times of chaos and anarchy, the State has to act positively and responsibly to safeguard and secure the constitutional promises to its citizens. The horrendous acts of mobocracy cannot be permitted to inundate the law of the land. Earnest action and concrete steps have to be taken to protect the citizens from the recurrent pattern of violence which cannot be allowed to become “the new normal”. The State cannot turn a deaf ear to the growing rumblings of its People, since its concern, to quote Woodrow Wilson, “must ring with the voices of the people.” The exigencies of the situation require us to sound a clarion call for earnest action to strengthen our inclusive and all-embracing social order which would, in turn, reaffirm the constitutional faith. We expect nothing more and nothing less.
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- Apart from the directions we have given hereinbefore and what we have expressed, we think it appropriate to recommend to the legislature, that is, the Parliament, to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same. We have said so as a special law in this field would instill a sense of fear for law amongst the people who involve themselves in such kinds of activities. There can be no trace of doubt that fear of law and veneration for the command of law constitutes the foundation of a civilized society.

**Link:-** <https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/sites/default/files/mob%20lynching%20Supreme%20Court%20Judgement.pdf>

## **6.2 LALITHA KUMARI V/S GOVERNMENT OF U.P. & ORS. WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO. 68 OF 2008.**

Supreme Court has given Directions to be followed in regards to Registration of an FIR, these directions are discussed below: **(i)** Registration of FIR is mandatory under section 154 of the Code, if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence and no preliminary inquiry is permissible in such a situation. **(ii)** If the information received does not disclose a cognizable offence but indicates the necessity for an inquiry, a preliminary inquiry may be conducted only to ascertain whether cognizable offence is disclosed or not. **(iii)** If the inquiry discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, the FIR must be registered. In cases where preliminary inquiry ends in closing the complaint, a copy of the entry of such closure must be supplied to the first informant forthwith and not later than one week. It must disclose reasons in brief for closing the complaint and not proceeding further. **(iv)** The police officer cannot avoid his duty of registering offence if cognizable offence is disclosed. Action must be taken against erring officers who do not register the FIR if information received by him discloses a cognizable offence. **(v)** The scope of preliminary inquiry is not to verify the veracity or otherwise of the information received but only to ascertain whether the information reveals any cognizable offence. **(vi)** As to what type and in which cases preliminary inquiry is to be conducted will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. The categories of cases in which preliminary inquiry may be made are as under:

- (a)** Matrimonial disputes family disputes
- (b)** Commercial offences
- (c)** Medical negligence cases
- (d)** Corruption cases



(e) Cases where there is abnormal delay in initiating criminal prosecution, for example, over 3 months delay.

In reporting the matter without satisfactorily explaining the reasons for delay. The aforesaid are only illustrations and not exhaustive of all conditions which may warrant preliminary inquiry. (vii) While ensuring and protecting the rights of the accused and the complainant, a preliminary inquiry should be made time bound and in any case it should not exceed 7 days. The fact of such delay and the causes of it must be reflected in the General Diary entry. (viii) Since the General Diary/Station Diary/Daily Diary is the record of all information received in a police station, it was directed by Supreme Court that all information relating to cognizable offences, whether resulting in registration of FIR or leading to an inquiry, must be mandatory and meticulously reflected in the said Diary and the decision to conduct a preliminary inquiry must also be reflected.

***Link:-file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/Lalita\_Kumari\_vs\_Govt.Of\_U.P.&\_Ors\_on\_12\_November,\_2013.PDF***

### **6.3 RAVIKANT PATIL V/S THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA & OTHERS, 1991 CR.L.J. 2344 (BOMBAY)**

**Facts:-** In the present case, the petitioner was arrested in connection with a murder case and while he was transferred from the police station to the Court for an order of remand, he was handcuffed and both his arms were tied by a rope and then was taken in procession through the streets and squares of a city by the Inspector of Police. This phenomenon was witnessed by a large number of people in the city. He was paraded for the purpose of investigation and for pointing out houses of other accused but actually no investigation was carried out. Even in the FIR his name was not included as one of the suspects. It was alleged that the petitioner had long criminal record but not a single case was pointed out in which he was convicted. There was no material to show that he would have escaped through police custody when he was surrounded by large posse of policemen. The reasons for handcuffing were not recorded contemporaneously.

**Held:-** That the petitioner was subjected to wholly unwarranted humiliation and indignity which cannot be done to any citizen of India irrespective of whether he was accused of minor offence or major offence. The action on the part of the Inspector of Police was wholly unwarranted and unjustified and was done disregarding the Rules found in the Bombay Police Manual. He had acted outside the scope of authority vested in him under the Cr. PC. There might be

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criminal cases pending against the petitioner but that itself would not entitle a police officer to subject a person to the indignity and humiliation to which the petitioner was subjected to in this case. The duty to impose a restraint should not be utilized as an opportunity for exposing an under trial prisoner to public ridicule and humiliation. Life, liberty of a citizen guaranteed under Art. 21 include life with dignity and liberty with dignity. Liberty must mean freedom from humiliations and indignities at the hands of the authorities to whom the custody of a person may pass temporarily or otherwise under the law of the land.

**Link:-**[file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/State\\_Of\\_Maharashtra\\_And\\_Ors.\\_vs\\_Ravikant\\_S.\\_Patil\\_on\\_19\\_March,\\_1991.PDF](file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/State_Of_Maharashtra_And_Ors._vs_Ravikant_S._Patil_on_19_March,_1991.PDF)

- **F.I.R. and Registration of F.I.R.**

#### **6.4 RAMSINH BAVAJI JADEJA V/S STATE OF GUJARAT, 1994 CR.L.J. 3067.**

**Facts:-** The injured body of victim was brought to hospital by his brother, eye-witness. The Head Constable on duty at hospital informs PSI on telephone about fight and dead body of having been brought to hospital. Having received the telephonic message, the Police Sub Inspector immediately reached the hospital and he first recorded the statement of brother of deceased. He sent the said statement to the city police station, for registering a case. Thereafter he held the inquest on the dead body of the deceased for post-mortem; prepared the injury report in respect of the injuries on the person of brother of deceased and sent him for medical examination and treatment. Then he went to the scene of occurrence and collected blood-stained crust of cement plaster and examined witnesses. Under the circumstances mentioned above the statement of brother of deceased, which was recorded by the Investigating Officer, after reaching the hospital should be treated as the First Information Report and not the cryptic telephonic message of Head Constable.

**Held:-** Every telephonic information about commission of a cognizable offence irrespective of nature and details of such information cannot be treated as FIR.

**Link:-**[file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/Ramsinh\\_Bavaji\\_Jadeja\\_vs\\_State\\_Of\\_Gujarat\\_on\\_1\\_March,\\_1994.PDF](file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/Ramsinh_Bavaji_Jadeja_vs_State_Of_Gujarat_on_1_March,_1994.PDF)

## **6.5 T.T ANTHONY V/S STATE OF KERALA AIR 2001 SC 2637**

1. There can only be one FIR in respect of an incident.
2. If any additional information is received after the FIR is registered, the police can investigate on it and mention the result in the report to the magistrate submitted by the investigating officer.
3. If the investigating officer comes across any evidence after the report to the magistrate has been sent, s/he can carry out further investigation and send supplementary reports to the magistrate.
4. Report of a Commission of Inquiry is not binding upon the investigating agency. The investigating agency can form a different opinion on the basis of evidence collected by it.

***Link:-file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/T.T.Antony\_vs\_State\_Of\_Kerala\_&\_Ors\_on\_12\_July,\_2001.PDF***

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**7.**

# **Reading Material**

## 7.1 सिद्धापराध प्रमाण अभ्यास समिती

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील न्यायालयांत दाखल होणा-या फौजदारी खटल्यातील सिद्धापराधाचे / दोषसिद्धीचे प्रमाण (Conviction rate) इतर राज्यांच्यातुलनेत फारच कमी असल्याने तत्कालीन मा. मंत्री (गृह) (श्री. आर. आर. पाटील) यांनी महाराष्ट्रात सिद्धापराधाचे प्रमाण वाढविण्यासाठी शासननिर्णय, गृहविभाग क्रमांक डीपीपी-२०११ / प्र.क्र.१०२ / पोल-१०, मंत्रालय, मुंबई दिनांक १८ मे २०११ अन्वये खालीलप्रमाणे समिती स्थापन केलेली होती.

1. श्री रा. दा. संखे, संचालक, अभियोग संचालनालय (तत्कालीन) – अध्यक्ष व सहसचिव (विधी), गृहविभाग
2. डॉ. निखिल गुप्ता, पोलीस उपमहानिरीक्षक व उपसंचालक, महाराष्ट्र पोलीस अकादमी, नाशिक – सदस्य
3. डॉ. जे. डी. सुपेकर, पोलीसअधिक्षक, राज्यगुन्हे अन्वेषण विभाग, पुणे – सदस्य
4. श्री. आर. सी. खंडागळे, सहायक पोलीसआयुक्त, (गुन्हे), बृहन्मुंबई - सदस्य
5. श्री. एन. आर. राठोड, सहायक संचालक व सरकारी अभियोक्ता, ठाणे – स्विकृत सदस्य
6. श्री. बी. एस. गायकवाड, पोलीस उपअधीक्षक, राज्यगुन्हे अन्वेषणविभाग, पुणे -स्विकृत सदस्य

### ● सिद्धापराध प्रमाण अभ्यास समितीचे निष्कर्ष

1. तपासकरण्यात आलेल्या गुन्ह्यात फक्त ज्या प्रकरणात सबळ पुरावे गोळा झाले असतील, त्याच प्रकरणात दोषा रोप पाठविण्यात यावे.
2. गुन्ह्यामध्ये दोषारोप पत्र न्यायालयात दाखल करण्यापूर्वी अभियोग यंत्रणे अंतर्गत कार्यरत असलेल्या सहाय्यक संचालक तथा सरकारी अभियोक्ता (Assistant Director and Public Prosecutor) यांनी तपासातील कागद पत्रांचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर अभियोग टिपण (Prosecution brief) तयार करणे.
3. उपविभागीय पोलीस अधिकारी / सहायक पोलीस आयुक्त (SDPO/ACP) यांचेद्वारा कार्यक्षेत्रातील प्रत्येक पोलीस स्टेशनला आठवड्यातून किमान एकदा भेट देणे व गुन्हातपासाच्या कागदपत्रांची पडताळणी करणे. (दफतर तपासणी)
4. न्यायालयात सुरू असलेल्या खटल्यांवर बारकाईने लक्ष ठेवून पाठपुरावा करणे. (Court Monitoring Scheme)
5. उपविभागीय पोलीस अधिकारी / सहायक पोलीस आयुक्त (SDPO/ACP) आणि सहायक सरकारी अभियोक्ता (APP) यांची मासिक संयुक्त आढावा बैठक आयोजित करणे.
6. साक्षीदारांबाबतची जागरुकता व त्यांचे महत्त्व. (Awareness and importance of witnesses)
7. राज्यात 'एक न्यायालय एक सरकारी अभियोक्ता' सुनिश्चित करणे तसेच अभियोक्त्यांच्या वार्षिक गोपनीय

अहवालात गुन्हे शाबितीचे प्रमाणा बाबतचा उल्लेख करणे.

8. निर्दोष सुटका / दोष मुक्तता झालेल्या प्रत्येक प्रकरणाची सहाय्यक संचालक तथा सरकारी अभियोक्ता / संचालक, अभियोग संचालनालय यांचे स्तरावर पडताळणी आणि त्यावर प्रभावीपणे अमलबजावणी करणे.
9. तपासी अमलदार यांना तपासा दरम्यान अतिशय महत्वाची ठरणारी न्याय सहायक (Forensic) तसेच इतर तज्ञ (Experts) ची मदत अधिक बळकट करणे.
10. आरोपीकडे शिक्षेसंबंधात विचारपूस (Plea bargaining) याविषयाबाबत व्यापक प्रसिद्धी आणि जागृती (Sensitization) करणे.
11. पोलीस अधिकाऱ्यांना पोलीस तपास व संबंधित विषयावर प्रशिक्षण देणे व त्यासाठी योग्य निधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.

## ● सिद्धापराध प्रमाण अभ्यास समितीच्या शिफारशी

### ◆ सबळ पुरावे –

तपास करण्यात आलेल्या गुन्ह्यात सरसकट दोषारोप पत्र दाखल न करता फक्त ज्या गुन्ह्यात सुयोग्य व सबळ पुरावा गोळा झाला आहे, अशाच गुन्ह्यांमध्ये वरिष्ठांच्या मान्यतेने न्यायालयात दोषारोप पत्र दाखल करण्यात यावे.

### ◆ अभियोग टिपण –

गुन्ह्यामध्ये दोषारोप पत्र दाखल करण्यापूर्वी सहाय्यक संचालक तथा सरकारी अभियोक्ता (Assistant Director and Public Prosecutor) यांनी कागदपत्रांचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर त्यांनी दिलेले अभियोग टिपण (Prosecution brief) मधील सुचनांनुसार पूर्तता केल्यानंतरच दोषारोप पत्र न्यायालयात दाखल करण्यात यावे.

### ◆ वरिष्ठांकडून पडताळणी –

उपविभागीय पोलीस अधिकारी / सहाय्यक पोलीस आयुक्त (SDPO/ACP) यांनी आपल्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील प्रत्येक पोलीस स्टेशनला आठवड्यातून किमान एकदा भेट देऊन गुन्ह्यातील तपास कागदपत्रांची (दफ्तर तपासणी) पडताळणी व खटल्यांचा प्रगती आढावा घेण्याचे बंधनकारक करण्यात यावे व ते अशा भेटी नियमित देत आहेत का याची संबंधित वरिष्ठांनी खात्री करावी.

### ◆ खटल्यांवर लक्ष देणे –

न्यायालयात सुरू असलेल्या प्रत्येक खटल्यावर बारकाईने लक्ष (Court Monitoring Scheme) ठेऊन पाठपुरावा करण्यासाठी योजना अंमलात आणण्यात यावी.

### ◆ आढावा बैठक –

उपविभागीय पोलीस अधिकारी / सहाय्यक पोलीस आयुक्त (SDPO/ACP) आणि सहाय्यक सरकारी

अभियोक्ते (APP) यांची संयुक्त आढावा बैठक दर महिन्याला आयोजित करण्यात यावी व पोलीस आयुक्त / अधीक्षक यांच्या मासिक बैठकीत संबंधित सहाय्यक संचालक व सरकारी अभियोक्ता आणि जिल्हा सरकारी वकील व सरकारी अभियोक्ता यांना बोलविण्यात यावे.

#### ♦ साक्षीदारांविषयी जागृती -

साक्षीदाराचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेऊन त्यांची गैरसोय व कुचंबणा होणार नाही याबाबत जागरूकता दाखविण्यात यावी (Awareness and importance of witness).

#### ♦ गोपनीय अहवालात नोंद करणे -

राज्यात 'एक न्यायालय एक सरकारी अभियोक्ता' हे तत्त्व सुनिश्चित करण्यात यावे व त्याप्रमाणे पदे भरण्यात यावीत. तसेच सरकारी अभियोक्त्यांच्या वार्षिक गोपनीय अहवालात गुन्हेशाहीतीचे प्रमाणाबाबतची नोंद घेण्यात यावी. सर्व सहाय्यक / अतिरिक्त सरकारी अभियोक्त्यांकडून त्यांनी चालविलेल्या खटल्याच्या निकालाबाबत प्रति महाविवरण पत्र (Returns) मागविण्याबाबत संचालक, अभियोग संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई यांना सूचना देण्यात याव्यात.

#### ♦ संबंधितांवर कारवाई -

निर्दोष सुटका / दोष मुक्तता झालेल्या प्रत्येक प्रकरणाची सहाय्यक संचालक तथा सरकारी अभियोक्ता/संचालक, अभियोग संचालनालय यांचे स्तरावर पडताळणी करून आवश्यक त्याप्रमाणेत पास अधिकारी किंवा अभियोक्ता यांचे विरुद्ध योग्य ती कारवाई वेळीच करण्यात यावी. याबाबतचा तिमाही अहवाल संचालकांनी शासनास सादर करून प्रत पोलीस महासंचालकांना पाठविणे बाबत संचालकांना सूचना देण्यात याव्यात.

#### ♦ तपासात तज्ज्ञांची मदत -

तपासी अंमलदार यांना तपासादर म्यान अतिशय महत्त्वाची ठरणारी न्याय सहाय्यक (Forensic) व इतर तज्ञ (Experts) यांची मदत अधिक बळकट करण्यात यावी.

#### ♦ आरोपीने गुन्हा कबुल करणे बाबत -

आरोपीकडे शिके संबंधात विचारपूस (Plea bargaining) करून खटले प्राथमिक स्तरावरच निकाली काढण्याबाबत सुधारीत तरतुदीची व्यापक प्रसिद्धी करण्यात यावी. व आरोपी / न्यायाधिन बंदी, सरकारी अभियोक्ता, न्यायाधीश तसेच नागरिकांमध्ये याबाबत जागृती (Sensitization) निर्माण करण्यात यावी.

#### ♦ प्रशिक्षण -

पोलीस अधिकाऱ्यांना पोलीस तपास, निरनिराळे नवीन कायदे/सुधारणा/तरतुदी व संबंधित विषयावर वेळोवेळी प्रशिक्षण देण्यात यावे. तसेच जे अधिकारी ओळख परेड आणि मृत्यू पूर्वज बाब घेतात त्यांनाही सदरचे अधिकार देताना एकदा प्रशिक्षण देण्यात यावे किंवा तपशिलवार सूचना

देण्यात याव्यात.

कमिटीचा परिपूर्ण अहवाल खालील लिंक वर जोडलेला आहे.

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Q-6ITp6iZfr0SW2xgZfpYe4hUogOTEzk>

## 7.2 BITCOIN CRYPTOCURRENCY

*Link - <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1F1-sLncs8Z5DbftMYMnSFVVemY0EJtET>*

## 7.3 LEGAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE PRESENT CRISIS COVID-19

**The Indian Penal Code (IPC) covers all substantive aspects of criminal law. Major sections of “IPC” having bearing on the present crisis include:**

**Section 188** - Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant  
Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and if such disobedience causes or trends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. **Section 269** - Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life  
Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 270** - Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life: Whoever maliciously does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to

life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

## **CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973**

**Cr.P.C is the main procedural legislation for administration of substantive criminal law in India. Besides providing machinery for the investigation of crime, it contains significant provisions for dealing with public nuisance, prevention of offences and maintenance of pace and security, especially during times of national crisis like present Covid-19 crisis. Important sections of the act include:**

### **Section 144 Cr.P.C: Preventive Order**

Section empowers a District Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the state government in this behalf to issue orders to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquility, or a riot, of an affray.

The magistrate has to pass a written order which may be directed against a particular individual, or to persons residing in a particular place or area, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place or area. This usually includes restrictions on movement, carrying arms and from assembling unlawfully. In emergency cases, the magistrate can pass these orders without prior notice to the individual against whom the order is directed. The magistrate can direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take a certain order with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management.

However, no order passed under Section 144 can remain in force for more than two months from the date of the order, unless the state government considers it necessary. Even then, the total period cannot extend to more than six months.

In 1970 (*Madhu Limaye vs Sub- Divisional Magistrate*), a seven-judge Bench headed by then Chief Justice of India M Hidayatullah said the power of a Magistrate under Section 144 “is not an ordinary power flowing from administration but a power used in a judicial manner and which can stand further judicial scrutiny”. It ruled that the restrictions imposed through Section 144 cannot be held to be violative of the right to freedom of speech and expression, because it falls under the “reasonable restrictions” under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. The fact that the “law may be abused” is no reason to strike it down, the court said. Supreme Court made the following points with regard to the use of Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C), 1973.

- Sec 144 cannot be used to suppress the legitimate expression of opinion or
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grievance, or the exercise of democratic rights

- When Sec 144 is imposed for reasons of apprehended danger, that danger must be an “emergency”.
- The imposition of Sec 144 must strike a balance between the rights of the individual and the concerns of the state.
- Powers under Sec 144 should be exercised in a reasonable and bona fide manner, and the order must state material facts in order to enable judicial review.

## **THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005**

**The Act provides for "the effective management of disasters and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto."**

### **Background**

The Central Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), which is the nodal ministry dealing with disasters, issued directions under the DMA, 2005 (referred to as the “Act” subsequently) using the powers bestowed to it under Section 10(2) of the Act. Section 10(2) deals with Powers and functions of National Executive Committee (NEC) and Section 8 provides for the composition of the NEC. As per Section 10(2)(i) of the said act, the NEC may -

“lay down guidelines for, or give directions to, the concerned Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, the State Governments and the State Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.”

Earlier on 14.03.2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs had declared COVID-19 as a “notified Disaster” under Section 2(d) of the Act. This enabled not just the Central government to issue guidelines under Section 10 of the Act but also the State Governments to use a larger part of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to combat the spread of the virus.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Section 6(2) (i) of the Act had issued an order dated 24.03.2020 directing the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State/Union Territory Governments and State/Union Territory Authorities to take effective measures so as to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country.

In consequent to the above order of NDMA, the NEC Chairperson had on 24.03.2020 issued initial order under Section 10(2)(i) of the act prescribing guidelines which were to remain in force from 25.03.2020 till 14.04.2020.

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However, assessing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the NEC Chairperson issued further orders dated 14.04.2020 extending the lockdown measures stipulated in the guidelines till 03.05.2020.

**Important provisions with respect to these offenses and penalties are detailed below:**

**Section 51- Punishment for obstruction, etc.**

Whoever, without reasonable cause-

(a) obstructs any officer or employee of the Central Government or the State Government, or a person authorized by the National Authority or State Authority or District Authority in the discharge of his functions under this Act; or (b) refuses to comply with any direction given by or on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government or the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority under this Act, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both, and if such obstruction or refusal to comply with directions results in loss of lives or imminent danger thereof, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

**Section 52 - Punishment for false claim-**

Whoever knowingly makes a claim which he knows or has reason to believe to be false for obtaining any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits consequent to disaster from any officer of the Central Government, the State Government, the National Authority, the State Authority or the District Authority, shall, on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

**Section 53 - Punishment for misappropriation of money or materials, etc.**

Whoever, being entrusted with any money or materials, or otherwise being, in custody of, or dominion over, any money or goods, meant for providing relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster, misappropriates or appropriates for his own use or disposes of such money or materials or any part thereof or willfully compels any other person so to do, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

**Section 54 - Punishment for false warning-**

Whoever makes or circulates a false alarm or warning as to disaster or its severity or magnitude, leading to panic, shall on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine.

**Section 56 - Failure of officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention**

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**of the provisions of this Act-**

Any officer, on whom any duty has been imposed by or under this Act and who ceases or refuses to perform or withdraws himself from the duties of his office shall, unless he has obtained the express written permission of his official superior or has other lawful excuse for so doing, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine.

**Section 60 - Cognizance of offences-**

No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act except on a complaint made by—

(a) the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government, the District Authority or any other authority or officer authorised in this behalf by that Authority or Government, as the case may be;

or

(b) any person who has given notice of not less than thirty days in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and his intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government, the District Authority or any other authority or officer authorized as aforesaid.

**Other important sections: Section 55 -**

Offences by Departments of the Government, Section 57- Penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning, Section 58 - Offence by companies, Section 59 - Previous sanction for prosecution.

**THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897**

The law is meant for containment of epidemics by providing special powers that are required for the implementation of containment measures to control the spread of the disease. The Act has been routinely used to contain various diseases in India such as swine flu, cholera, malaria and dengue. Important provisions of the act include:

**Section 2 - Power to take special measures and prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic disease**

(1) When at any time the State Government is satisfied that the State or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the State Government, if it thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take, or require or empower any person to take, such measures and, by public notice,

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prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as it shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.

### **Section 3 – Penalty**

Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

**Section 4 - Protection to persons acting under Act:** No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

## **THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2020**

**During the current COVID-19 pandemic, there have been instances of violence against doctors and nurses. To allay this problem, the Union Cabinet, on 22nd April, 2020, approved promulgation of an Ordinance to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Major provisions of the ordinance include:**

### **Section 2A (Amended) - Inspection and detention of any vehicle**

Central government may take such measures as it deems fit and prescribe regulations for inspection and for detention, if necessary, of any bus or train or goods vehicle or ship or vessel or aircraft leaving or arriving at any land port or port or aerodrome or in any other territory to which this act extends.

**Section 2B (Inserted) - Prohibition of violence against healthcare service personnel and damage to property**

### **Section 3 (Amended) - Punishment for commission and abetment**

Commission or abetment of such acts of violence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of three months to five years, and with fine of Rs.50,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/-. In case of causing grievous hurt, imprisonment shall be for a term six months to seven years and with fine of Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/-.

### **Section 3A (Inserted) - Cognizance, investigation and trial of offences**

Offences which are cognizable and non-bailable shall be investigated by an officer of the rank of Inspector within a period of 30 days, and trial has to be completed in one year, unless extended by the court for reasons to be recorded in writing.

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**Section 3B (Inserted) - Compounding allowed for offence defined in subsection (2) of section (3) with the consent of the person against whom such an offence is committed.**

**Section 3C (Inserted) - Presumption** for offence defined in subsection (3) of section (3) will be against the person being prosecuted for the same

**Section 3D (Inserted) - Presumption** as to the existence of a culpable Mental state (Mens Rea) for offence defined in subsection (3) of section (3) will be against the person being prosecuted for the same.

**Section 3E (Inserted) - Compensation for acts of violence** Offender shall also be liable to pay compensation to the victim and twice the fair market value for damage of property or as the court may decide.

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# **8.**

# **Cyber Updates**

## 8.1 BIOMETRICS SECURITY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPER BIOATCH RAISES \$145M

BioCatch, a developer of biometrics security technology, said it has raised \$145 million in its latest round of funding. The company's technology tracks user behavior on websites to determine if a customer is real or a fraudster, according to a statement. Its technology is now used by more than 40 of the largest global financial institutions, the company said. That top tier client list is likely one reason why the company was able to attract the Bain Capital Tech Opportunities investment team as the lead for its latest round. The growth investing business of the multi-billion dollar private equity firm Bain Capital joined previous investors American Express Ventures, Maverick Ventures, and the Israeli crowd-funding investor, OurCrowd in backing the company. BioCatch will use its newfound hoard of cash on research and development and sales and marketing to enter new verticals beyond the financial services world.

The investment will accelerate BioCatch's rapid growth, broaden its product offerings and further support its expanding client base into new verticals. "BioCatch's growth in annual recurring revenue and client base speaks directly to the growing demand for our service and the increasing number of use cases we are able to support," said Howard Edelstein, the company's chief executive officer, in a statement. "The current environment has spawned a large increase in bad actors seeking to take advantage of distracted individuals working from home or dispersed companies whose technologists are scattered in remote locations. In such times, technologies like behavioral biometrics become more important than ever."

*Source: [https://www.yahoo.com/entertainment/biometrics-security-technology-developer-biotech-135054927.html?&web\\_view=true](https://www.yahoo.com/entertainment/biometrics-security-technology-developer-biotech-135054927.html?&web_view=true)*

## 8.2 COVID-19 HAS UNITED CYBER SECURITY EXPERTS, BUT WILL THAT UNITY SURVIVE THE PANDEMIC?

The Coronavirus has prompted thousands of information security professionals to volunteer their skills in upstart collaborative efforts aimed at frustrating cybercriminals who are seeking to exploit the crisis for financial gain. Whether it's helping hospitals avoid becoming the next ransomware victim or kneecapping new COVID-19-themed scam websites, these nascent partnerships may well end up saving lives. But can this unprecedented level of collaboration survive the pandemic?

At least three major industry groups are working to counter the latest cyber threats

and scams. Among the largest in terms of contributors is the COVID-19 Cyber Threat Coalition (CTC), which comprises rough 3,000 security professionals who are collecting, vetting and sharing new intelligence about new cyber threats. Nick Espinosa, a self-described “security fanatic,” author and public speaker who’s handling communications for the CTC, said the group does most of its work remotely via a dedicated Slack channel, where many infosec professionals seem eager to counter the gusto with which the cybercriminal community has sought to profit by exacerbating an already difficult situation. “A nurse or doctor can’t do what we do, and we can’t do what they do,” Espinosa said. “We’ve seen a massive rise in threats and attacks against healthcare systems, but it’s worse if someone dies due to a malicious cyberattack when we have the ability to prevent that. A lot of people are involved because they’re emotionally attached to the idea of helping this critical infrastructure stay safe and online.” Using threat intelligence feeds donated by dozens of cybersecurity companies, the CTC is poring over more than 100 million pieces of data about potential threats each day, running those indicators through security products from roughly 70 different vendors.

**Source:** [https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/04/covid-19-has-united-cybersecurity-experts-but-will-that-unity-survive-the-pandemic/?web\\_view=true](https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/04/covid-19-has-united-cybersecurity-experts-but-will-that-unity-survive-the-pandemic/?web_view=true)

### 8.3 INSTAGRAM ADDS NEW TOOL TO HELP USERS IDENTIFY PHISHING SCAMS

The tool has been introduced following the rise in fake Instagram emails.

The new feature introduced by Instagram aims to verify emails sent to users.

With the proliferation of phishing scams, users with accounts on different social media sites are finding difficulty in identifying one. To combat this, the popular photo- and video-sharing social network service Instagram has introduced a new tool.

The tool has been introduced following the rise in fake Instagram emails. These emails tricked users into sharing their login credentials and eventually personal details. Online users had a hard time figuring out which emails are real and which ones are fake.

Some of these phishing emails even bypassed the weak spam filters and looked very much like an original message. These made it more difficult for users to catch a scammer’s malicious attempt.

The new feature introduced by Instagram aims to verify emails sent to users. The purpose of the tool is to help people identify phishing emails that claim to be from Instagram. This account security feature - which can be accessed

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through Settings - allows anyone to check the authenticity of the email. If an email claiming to be from Instagram does not appear in the Instagram Settings, then it is a phishing attempt.

**Source:** <https://cyware.com/news/instagram-adds-new-tool-to-help-users-identify-phishing-scams-1fac7409>

## 8.4 WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CYBER THREATS TO DRONES

The usage of drones has gone beyond just military purposes. Filmmaking, photography, and surveillance are among the many industries that are deploying drones for multiple purposes. The increase in usage has led to cybercriminals using drones as a part of their attacks.

Drones are unmanned ariel vehicles that were traditionally used in the defense forces. Although they are still widely used in this field, a number of other sectors are employing drones. In fact, Amazon is looking to use drones for delivery in the near future.

With the market steadily growing, drones are becoming accessible and affordable for a larger section of the world's population. Considering the current scenario of drones, there is a risk of attackers using them for malicious activities or hacking them to gather data without consent.

Researchers are working on ways to detect malicious drones. Some of the measures include:

Deploying radio-frequency scanners that look for specific transmissions from drones.

Acoustic sensors that match the drone sound against a signature database for a match

Geofencing that involves setting up a virtual border around a physical location to detect when drones enter the marked area.

**Source:** <https://cyware.com/news/what-you-need-to-know-about-cyber-threats-to-drones-d323e67a>

## 8.5 SIM CARDS IN 29 COUNTRIES VULNERABLE TO REMOTE SIMJACKER ATTACKS

The name "SimJacker" has been given to a class of vulnerabilities that resides due to a lack of authentication and proprietary security mechanisms implemented by dynamic SIM toolkits that come embedded in modern SIM cards.

Out of many, two such widely used SIM toolkits — S@T Browser technology

and Wireless Internet Browser (WIB) — have yet been found vulnerable to SimJacker attacks, details of which we have provided in our previous articles published last month.

At that time, a few experts in the telecom industry confirmed The Hacker News that the SimJacker related weaknesses were internally known to many for years, and even researchers also revealed that an unnamed surveillance company has been exploiting the flaw in the wild to spy on its targets.

Cybersecurity researchers at Adaptive Mobile Security have now released a new report, revealing more details about the SimJacker attacks and trying to address some important unanswered questions, like the number of affected operators and countries, along with details on attacks spotted in the wild.

According to the report, the list includes 29 affected countries across five continents, where customers of a total of 61 mobile operators are actively using vulnerable SIMs with S@T Browser toolkit.

**Source:** <https://thehackernews.com/2019/10/simjacker-vulnerability-exploit.html>

## 8.6 TIKTOK VULNERABILITY LEAVES USERS OPEN TO FAKE NEWS

A vulnerability in the way TikTok requests and receives video content could leave users streaming video from bogus servers.

Social media platform TikTok is the latest video service to prioritize ease over security, resulting in an exploitable vulnerability that could lead to users being tracked and shown incorrect videos. The exploit lies in TikTok's use of HTTP, rather than HTTPS, to send data back and forth between the user and the service's content delivery network (CDN).

Using the insecure HTTP rather than the now more common HTTPS means TikTok videos launch and stream a bit more quickly, but it also means that sniffing network traffic to uncover user data and then, with the help of a corrupted DNS server, redirect video requests to illegitimate servers to launch bogus programming is trivial. Talal Haj Bakry and Tommy Mysk, the researchers at Mysk.co who uncovered the vulnerability, demonstrated an attack and showed the extent of mischief possible through an exploit.

Several browser vendors, including Apple and Google, typically require HTTPS connections but allow HTTP for backward-compatibility. TikTok uses HTTP exclusively. As Tim Erlin, vice president of product management and strategy at Tripwire says, "We often ask that users be diligent about evaluating the sources of information they receive from social media, but diligence isn't helpful when

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an attacker can simply impersonate an authoritative source."

*Source: [https://www.darkreading.com/vulnerabilities---threats/tiktok-vulnerability-leaves-users-open-to-fake-news/d/d-id/1337559?\\_mc=rss\\_x\\_drr\\_edt\\_aud\\_dr\\_x\\_x-rss-simple](https://www.darkreading.com/vulnerabilities---threats/tiktok-vulnerability-leaves-users-open-to-fake-news/d/d-id/1337559?_mc=rss_x_drr_edt_aud_dr_x_x-rss-simple)*

## **8.7 "ZOOM IS A NOT A SAFE PLATFORM", THE CYBER COORDINATION CENTRE (Cycord) OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SAID.**

Zoom is a web-based video conferencing tool with a local, desktop client and a mobile app that allows users to meet online, with or without video. Zoom users can choose to record sessions, collaborate on projects, and share or annotate on one another's screens, all with one easy-to-use platfo

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has warned the Zoom app users that the video-conferencing application is not safe for usage. The video meeting app has become quite popular across the globe as more and more workers are now working from home during the lockdown period. Several other countries have also expressed concern about the security of the application. Germany, Singapore and Taiwan have already banned the application.

The government's warning comes after India's nodal cyber security agency – Computer Emergency Response Team of India (CERT-in) - had cautioned against the vulnerability of the app. The agency had pointed out that the app has significant weaknesses which can make users vulnerable to cyber attacks, including leakage of sensitive office information to criminals.

In the new advisory, MHA has asked users, who would still like to use Zoom, to follow certain guidelines for safety purpose– including preventing unauthorized entry in the conference room, preventing an unauthorized participant to carry out malicious activity. A DOS (denial-of-service) attack is done by hackers to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended user.

The government has reissued new guidelines after many users have complained about instances of leaked passwords and hackers hijacking video calls midway through conferences.

*Source: <https://zoom.us>*

**9.**

# **Absconders in Numbers**

S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 31/12/2019	Newly added Absconders January 2020 to March 2020	Total	Arrested Absconders January 2020 to March 2020	Absconders as on 31/03/2020
1	Akola	281	24	305	22	275
2	Amravati (R)	121	22	143	0	143
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	56	3	59	2	57
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	A'bad (R)	15	0	15	1	12
7	Jalna	63	0	63	2	61
8	Beed	159	12	171	4	167
9	Osmanabad	318	7	325	51	267
10	Nanded	98	36	134	1	130
11	Latur	113	0	113	6	107
12	Parbhani	45	0	45	0	45
13	Hingoli	71	31	102	2	100
14	Kolhapur	89	11	100	2	97
15	Pune (R)	9	0	9	1	8
16	Sangli	198	48	246	11	234
17	Satara	134	39	173	4	168
18	Solapur (R)	133	17	150	1	149
19	Bhandara	1	0	1	0	1
20	Chandrapur	9	0	9	0	9
21	Nagpur (R)	6	0	6	0	6
22	Wardha	9	0	9	0	9
23	Gadchiroli	322	0	322	1	319
24	Gondia	97	0	97	1	96
25	Ahmednagar	31	12	43	0	43
26	Dhule	94	0	94	0	94
27	Jalgaon	65	0	65	17	48
28	Nasik (R)	66	0	66	10	54
29	Nandurbar	6	0	6	0	6
30	Raigad	12	0	12	0	12
31	Ratnagiri	41	0	41	0	41
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21
33	Thane(R)	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	152	0	152	1	151

35	Mumbai Rly.	85	0	85	2	83
36	Pune Rly.	25	0	25	0	25
37	Nagpur Rly.	92	0	92	0	91
38	Aurangabad Rly.	16	2	18	3	15
39	Nagpur (C)	706	210	916	1	914
40	Pune (C)	53	4	57	2	55
41	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	19	1	20	0	20
42	Thane (C)	285	0	285	4	279
43	Mumbai (C)	4202	347	4549	119	4406
44	Nasik (C)	0	0	0	0	0
45	A' bad (C)	159	1	160	2	158
46	Solapur (C)	23	5	28	2	26
47	Navi Mumbai (C)	688	0	688	0	688
48	Amravati (C)	44	0	44	0	44
49	CID Unit	124	0	124	1	123
50	ACB Mumbai	3	0	3	0	3
51	ATS Mumbai	52	0	52	0	52
	Total	9479	832	10311	276	9980

(49 are Dead Absconders)

- Units which did not arrest a single Absconder in January to March 2020 are Amravati (R), Buldhana, Washim, Parbhani, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur (R), Wardha, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane (R), Pune Rly, Nagpur Rly, Pimpri Chinchwad (C), Nasik (C), Navi Mumbai (C), Amravati (C), ACB Mumbai, ATS Mumbai

**10.**  
**Inter State**  
**Jail Release**  
**Accused / *Bandi* list**

## Inter State Jail Release Accused / *Bandi* list

Interstate Jail release Accused listed herewith. These accused may do crime again in future in Maharashtra and other states. So they should be under surveillance by local units. It will help to detect maximum offences and control the crimes. Hence this list is publishing herewith to take preventive measures and control crime in future. Unit should surveillance on below Interstate Jail release Accused / *Bandi*, it helps to detect maximum cases and control crime.

### Information of Interstate Jail released Accused/ *Bandi* on Bail or Cr.P.C.169 under Property Offences, during month of year 2020

January-2020			
Bhandara - Bhandara Jail			
1	Raghavendra Amarsingh Rajput, Age-28, Res.Haladi, Tal. Galkot, Dist.Sagar, M.P.	Gondiya PS 3012/14 NDPS Act 8(C),20,29	17/01/2020
2	Sonu Ramdhar Duge, Age-28, Res.Sajegaon, Dist.Devas, M.P.	Sakhani PS 164/19 NDPS Act 20(B),29(2)(C)	27/01/2020
Chandrapur - Chandrapur Jail			
3	Anup Vilas Khandare, Age-19, Res.Majari Colony, Badravati	Majari PS 334/19 IPC 379	04/01/2020
Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail			
4	Devendra Arun Bantave, Age 21, Res.Neharutola, Balaghat, M.P.	Vadi PS 461/19 IPC 454,457,380	03/01/2020
5	Aashi Devisingh Madavi, Age 22, Res.Savagi, Balaghat, M.P.	Vadi PS 461/19 IPC 454,457,380,	03/01/2020
6	Evardayal/Panda Ramprasad Panchevar, Age 31, Res. Kholapur Colony, Katangi, Balaghat, M.P.	Vadi PS 461/19 IPC 454,457,380, 07/19 IPC 457/380, 182/19 IPC 454,457,380	08/01/2020
7	Sita Kaluram Bhahu, Age 24, Res.Aavas colony, Aadegaon, Lakhanadoud, M.P.	Bajajnagar PS 376/19 IPC 379,356,411,34	09/01/2020
8	Tapan Harishankar Jaiswal, Age 37, Res. Marari Moholla, Balaghat, M.P.	Navin Kamtthi 290/19 IPC 379,34	16/01/2020
9	Balaram Dhvani Tthaguna, Age 25, Res.Teloyi, Nepal	Bajajnagar PS 322/19 IPC 380	18/01/2020
10	Majitsing Birsensing Chadda, Age 24, Res.14/9 Bharat Colony, Old Faridabad, Hariyana	Dhantoli 417, 437,151/19 IPC 379/19	24/01/2020
11	Dhrubhai Raysingbhai Parmar, Age 40, Res.Rabadi, Gujarat	Kondhali PS 526/19 IPC 379	05/01/2020
12	Sanju Pyayelal Poye, Age 20, Res.Balaghat, M.P.	Bori PS 756/19 IPC 392]34	24/01/2020
Vardha - Vardha Dist Jail			
13	Asif Ali Mohammad Badruddin, Age 21, Res.Hajipur, Vaishali, Bihar	Devali PS 45/2020 IPC 379,411,34	21/01/2020
Amravati City - Central Jail Amravati			
14	Deepak Ramvilas Vishvakarma, Age 20, Res.Kuber nagar, U.P.	Rajapeth PS 20/2020 IPC 461,380	18/01/2020
15	Sagar Devidas Padwar, Age 24, Res.	Vadnera PS 124/19 IPC 379,411,34	22/01/2020
16	Gajanan Ramdas Khadase, Age 25, Res.Akkalpura, Achalpur	Sarmaspura PS 03/2020 IPC 379	09/01/2020
Yawatmal - Yawatmal Dist Jail			
17	Vasanta Shetti Rathod, Age 21, Res.Devgir Tanda, Tal. Humnabad, Bidar, Karnataka	Mahagaon PS 681/19 IPC 379	04/01/2020



18	Sadibkha Daaudkha Pathan, Age 37, Ramgaon, Rameshwar Darvha	Darvha PS 293/05 IPC 380	15/01/2020
<b>Pune City - Yerawada Jail</b>			
19	Vishwaraj Jaydev Devara, Res.Laxminagar Natamb Road, Madhura Vimannagar, Tamilnadu	Vimannagar PS 70/2019 IPC 420	08/01/2020
20	Pratapchand Benughar Raul, Res.Bausagoni, Balaswar, Odisha	Chandannagar PS 400/19 IPC 420	09/01/2020
21	Santosh Shivappa Basavappa, Res.Mhaisur, Karnataka	Cyber PS 25/2019 IPC 420	13/01/2020
22	Sandesh Satyanarayan Shighe, Res.Mhaisur, Karnataka	Cyber PS 25/2019 IPC 420	13/01/2020
23	Badamali Ashifhusen Irani, Res.Murlinagar, Bhopal, M.P.	Sinhagad Road PS 324/17 IPC 392	18/01/2020
24	Mahammad Alim Khan, Res.7/4 B Benglore, Karnataka	Cyber PS 25/2019 IPC 420	30/01/2020
25	Mithun Sane, Keral	Vimantal PS 350/19 IPC 419	31/01/2020
<b>Pimpri Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail</b>			
26	Omprakash LahuramBishnoi, Res.Roiela, Dorigana, Rajasthan	Dehuroad PS 470/19 IPC 379	15/01/2020
<b>Pune Rural - Yerawada Jail</b>			
27	Nivas S.Subramanyam, Res.Velai, Aandhra Pradesh	Saswad PS 334/19 IPC 379	24/01/2020
<b>Solapur Rural - Solapur Dist Jail</b>			
28	Jetya Sidram Kshetri, Age 55, Res.Mirgi, Tal.Indi, Dist. Vijaypur, Karnataka	Akkalkot South PS 468/19 IPC 379,34	21/01/2020
<b>Thane City - Thane Central Jail</b>			
29	Mohammad Sidhiki Ansari, Res. Rambairpur, Gorakhpur, U.P.	Bhoiwada PS 379/19 IPC 392	23/01/2020
30	Amarkhan Salimkhan Erani Res.Ghanta Ghar Lukhnow U.P	Vartknagar P.S 334/2019 IPC392	30/01/2020
<b>Mumbai City - Arthar road Central Jail</b>			
31	Dinesh Ramlalji Purbiya Res.Dayal Tal.Nathdavara Rajasthan	MIDC P.S 210/19 IPC394,395,328, 34,120(B)	01/01/2020
32	Alishan Aliraja Shaik Res.Sukurpura Bitaniya Charkhamba New Delhi	Neharunagar P.S 321/19 IPC 363,376(2),Posko 4,6	04/01/2020
<b>Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail</b>			
33	Sunilkumar Ramavtar Kushavah Res. Madhvagad Dis-Rampur U.P	Vanrai P.S 239/19 IPC 392,34 ,Arms Act 25, BP Act135	10/01/2020
34	Brijesh Chandrarhariram Harijan, Res.Namdha, Taravfariya, Vapi, Gujarath	Vanrai PS 66/19 IPC 363,376 with POCSO	18/01/2020
35	Vivek /Vikki Ramanand Jagid, Res.Togada kala, Tal.Navalgad, Dist.Zujnu, Rajasthan	Kurar PS 496/19 IPC 384,506,366, 370(A),376,34	24/01/2020
<b>Mumbai City - Arthar road Central Jail</b>			
36	Aakash Balaso Berad Res. Kogpoli Tal. Chikodi, Dis Belgaon, Karnataka	RCF P.S 217/19 IPC 377,363,34, POCSO 6, Black Magic Act 3	15/01/2020
37	Ubedali Sabirali Shaikh , Res. 145 Choudharharana Fattepur, U.P.	Matunga P.S 8/20 IPC 354 (D) with Posko	17/01/2020
36	Shubhamkumar Sukhadeo Noniya, Res. Sijane Jogta Thana, Dist. Dhanbad Zarkhand	Vanrai P.S. 09/2020, IPC 392, 34	19/01/2020
39	Murgan Sitambaram Tevar, Res.Teravali, Dist.Tanjavat, Tamilnadu	Paidhuni PS 12/18 IPC 399,402 Arms Act 4,25, B P Act 37(1),135	29/01/2020
40	Santosh Kumar Padamgatha, Res.1/102, Yedayyaka House, Thodiana Sulaya, South Kannad, Karnataka	Dharavi PS 397/19, IPC 363,376, POCSO 4,8,12	30/01/2020
<b>Navi Mumbai - Taloja Central Jail</b>			
41	Vivek Shiva Yadav, Res.Lakhanapur, Tal.Sikandarapur, Dist. Baliya, U.P.	Panvel Taluka PS 105/15 IPC 302	04/01/2020

42	Lokraknath Suryamani Gupta, Res.Lohari, Post Shirasa, Ilaahabad, U.P.	Taloja PS 07/19 IPC 302,201	28/01/2020
<b>Kolhapur - Kolhapur sub Jail</b>			
43	Suber Alam Imran Shaikh, Res.Tulshipur Khatic Bajar, Dist. Bhagalpur, Bihar	Kadoli PS 180/19, Panhala PS 176/19, Vadgaon PS 169/19,309/19, Miraj IPC 392,34	27/01/2020
44	Jagarnath Chhedi Saaha, Res.Alingan, Post Mirjanhar, Bhagalpur, Bihar	Kadoli PS 180/19, Panhala PS 176/19, Vadgaon PS 169/19,309/19, Miraj IPC 392,34	27/01/2020
45	Mohan Sadashiv Patil, Res.Mahadva Road, Dist-Belgaon, Karnataka	Chandagad PS 248/19 IPC 392,34	08/01/2020
46	Sagar Shantaram Pradhan, Res.Mahadva Road, Dist-Belgaon, Karnataka	Chandagad PS 248/19 IPC 392,34	08/01/2020
47	Parshuram /Paras Ashok Kamlekar, Res.Konnur, Tal.Gokhak, Dist.Belgaon, Karnataka	Kurudvad PS 244/19,245/19 IPC 379,34	22/01/2020
48	Mahendra Suryabhan Gujar, Res.5/23 Babudham, Chankyapuri, New Delhi	Karad Taluka PS 341/17 IPC 395,397 Arms Act 3,24	14/01/2020
49	Anamol Jivansingh Sharma, Res.Hasi, Dist.Hisar, Hariyana	Karad Taluka PS 341/17 IPC 395,397 Arms Act 3,24	14/01/2020
50	Deepak Rajaram Garga, Res.Pakkaredi, Tal.Jidim, Hariyana	Karad Taluka PS 341/17 IPC 395,397 Arms Act 3,24	14/01/2020
51	Ishwar Saini Rajkumar Saini, Res.Pihova, Dist.Kurukshetra, Hariyana	Karad Taluka PS 341/17 IPC 395,397 Arms Act 3,24	14/01/2020
<b>Sidhudurga - Sawantwadi Dist Jail</b>			
52	Jighnesh Arjunbhai Kothariya, Age 22, Res.Suraj, Gujarath	Banda PS 82/19 Prohibition Act 65(A) (E),85,83	05/01/2020
53	Govinda Pruthviraj Kumavat, Age 23, Res.Rajasthan	Kankavali PS 9/20 Prohibition Act 65(E)	17/01/2020
54	Pratap Ram Ramlal, Age 23, Res.Rajasthan	Kankavali PS 9/20 Prohibition Act 65(E)	17/01/2020
55	Sanjay Aananda Salunkhe, Age 50, Res. Belgaon, Karnataka	Kankavali PS 323/19 IPC 381	23/01/2020
<b>Ahamadnagar - A.Nagar Dist Jail 2</b>			
56	Nitishkumar Rambabu Singh, Res.Madhavpur, Dikharuva, Tal. Tanpur, Dist.Samastipur, U.P.	MIDC PS 11/19 IPC 457,380	14/01/2020
<b>Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist Jail</b>			
57	Sanjay Bhavarlal Devada, Age 46, Res.Dalmil Colony, Rajasthan	Jalgaon Taluka PS 129,145,115,152/19 IPC 454,457,380	24/01/2020
58	Rahul Kamal Mohite, Age 21, Res.Balganga, Bholenath Colony, Ujjain Road, Indore, M.P.	MIDC PS 850,858,867/19 IPC 457,380 Jalgaon City PS 195/19, Nashirabad PS 110/19 IPC 457,380	31/01/2020
<b>February 2020</b>			
<b>Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail</b>			
59	Ritesh Subhchandra Gupta, Age 34, Res.Dube Colony, Katany, M.P.	Hudake PS 170/19 IPC, 468,469,471,474,34	03/02/2020
60	Mohammad Irshad Mohommad Ansari, Age 20, Res. Maharajpur, Sahebganj, Zarkhanda	Shantinagar PS 43/20 IPC 379	04/02/2020
61	Sunil Rikkiram Roy, Age 32, Res.Gramchidiya, Barasat Road, Shivani, M.P.	Navin Kamathi PS 467/19 IPC 379	26/02/2020
62	Dhitish Sunil Manna, Age 34, Res.64/47 A Banglow, Chhiya Road, Ultadaga, Kalkatta West Bengal	Gittikhadan PS 643/19 IPC 109,106,420,468,471,34	29/02/2020

63	Sunil Rikkiram Roy, Age 32, Res.Gramchidiya, Barasat Road, Shivani, M.P.	Kanhan PS 779/19 IPC 379	26/02/2020
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**Aurangabad City - Aurangabad Harsul Central Jail**

64	Prakash Narayan Mekala, Age 31, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	M.Valunj PS 729/19 IPC 379,34	01/02/2020
65	Raju Yadgir Bonalu, Age 35, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	M.Valunj PS 729/19 IPC 379,34	01/02/2020
66	Suresh Ajjaya Bonalu, Age 27, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	M.Valunj PS 729/19 IPC 379,34	01/02/2020
67	Josef Narayan Mekala, Age 33, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	M.Valunj PS 729/19 IPC 379,34,	12/02/2020
68	Raju Narayan Kolam Age 27, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	M.Valunj PS 729/19 IPC 379,34	13/02/2020
69	Ashok Narayan Kolam, Age 23, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	M.Valunj PS 729/19 IPC 379,34	13/02/2020
70	Suresh Ajjaya Bonalu, Age 27, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	Kranti Chowk PS 71/19 IPC 379/34	24/02/2020
71	Raju Narayan Kolam Age 27, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	Kranti Chowk PS 71/19 IPC 379/34	24/02/2020
72	Prakash Narayan Mekala, Age 31, Res.Chennai, Tamilnadu	Kranti Chowk PS 71/19 IPC 379/34	24/02/2020

**Pune City - Yerawada Central Jail**

73	Nahas K.N. Res. Keral	Vimantal PS 350/19 IPC 420	04/02/2020
74	Shankarlal Bhaganlal Soni, Res.Abbu Road, Siroti, Rajasthan	Bibvevadi PS 290/19 IPC 420,406	07/02/2020
75	Sakkir Najir Ahemad, Res.Mhaisur, Karnataka	Cyber PS 25/19 IPC 420	17/02/2020
76	Rahul Mansukhlal Vaghele, Res.Ahamadabad, Gujratha	Cyber PS 249/19 IPC 420	18/02/2020
77	Arvinda Laxmiprasad Tripathi, Res.Kisanpur, Nepal	Vishrambag PS 283/19 IPC 380	27/02/2020

**Pimpri Chinchwad - Yerawada Central Jail**

78	Maksud Bismilla Khan, Res.Shivpur, Tulshipur, Dist. Bajrampur, U.P.	Chakan PS 1447/19 IPC 399	06/02/2020
79	Mashiuddin Rajiuddin Khan, Res.Shivpur, Tulshipur, Dist. Bajrampur, U.P.	Chakan PS 1447/19 IPC 399	06/02/2020
80	Aabed Mahammad Shabbir Husain, Res.Shivpur, Tulshipur, Dist.Bajrampur, U.P.	Chakan PS 1447/19 IPC 399	06/02/2020

**Solapur City - Solapur Dist Jail**

81	Jakirhusain Mohammad Pardewale, Res.Gadag, Karnataka	MIDC PS 267/19 IPC 379	12/02/2020
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**Mumbai City - Arthur road Jail**

82	Udaysingh Chavan Rathi, Res.Post Kamaria, Tal.Mehanagar, Dist.Aazamnagar, U.P.	Bhandup PS 287/19 IPC 376(2)(J) with POSCO	01/02/2020
83	A. Karavanan Bhadhi , Res. A/186, Haribasi colony Mulepatti, Ke Kalgudi, Tirachi Taminadu.	Dharavi PS 117/17 IPC 392, 395, 34	
84	Jibhau Genda Jadhav, Res. Saibaba Aparment Parnera Tal. Dist. Balsad, Gujrat.	V.B. Nagar PS, 322/19 IPC 376(1), 343,323, 506, 109, 34	28/02/2020

**Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail**

85	Aazam Amar Beg, Res.Post Guleri, Tal.Dhani Kalapi, Dist. Jalban, U.P.	Dahisar PS 185/19 IPC 395,397,307,365	01/02/2020
86	Bosnarayan Bhuvneshwar Pande, Res. Kapshovara, Padavi Dist. Balrampur U.P.	MSB Colony PS 78/19 IPC 395, 394, 342, 504, 120(B) 34	16/02/2020

**Navi Mumbai - Taloja Central Jail**

87	Subramanyam Balkrushnan Tevar/ Mani Tevar, Res.Tilak Karvelam, Kulam, Tal.Nagletti, Dist.Tirnalveli, Tamilnadu	NRI PS 169/16 IPC 395,397,120(B), Arms Act 3,25, B.P.Act 37(1),135	11/02/2020
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**Kolhapur - Kolhapur Sub Jail**

88	Swapnil Mahavir Kudale, Res.Chand Shirdavad, Tal.Nipani, Dist.Belgaon, Karnataka	Hupari PS 263/19 IPC 379	02/02/2020
89	Anilkumar Shravankumar Sahani, Res.Tirhani, Tal. Barhalganga, Dist.Gorakhpur, U.P.	Rajarampuri PS 385/19 IPC 454,457,380	06/02/2020

90	Dinesh Vasudev Moraya, Res.Meheraval, Santa kabir nagar, U.P.	Shivajinagar PS 492/19 IPC 454,457,380	18/02/2020
91	Didhanshu Sanilkumar Rastogi, Res.Raghuvirnagar, Badayunagar, Dist.Badayun, U.P.	Kale PS 13/19 IPC 454,457,380	19/02/2020
92	Jyotiba Vishwanath Hanchimani, Res.Bhandurgalli, Dattamandir, Belgaon, Karnataka	Chandagad PS 248/19 IPC 392,34	26/02/2020

#### Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Dist Jail

93	Jafar Mohammad Hani, Res.Chanakakuva, Nayapura, Ujjain, M.P.	Ratnagiri Rural PS 20/2020 IPC 379,34	25/02/2020
94	Jitendra Suresh Sharma, Res.Kanad, Bajarang Moholla, Tal-Dist.Agra, M.P.	Ratnagiri Rural PS 20/2020 IPC 379,34	25/02/2020

#### Sidhudurga - Sawantwadi Dist Jail

95	Leo Savio Kardis, Age-24, Res.Mudgav Goa, Goa	Dodamarga PS 8/20 IPC 354,34 with POSCO Act	21/02/2020
96	Mayappa Laxman Hegade, Age 22, Res.Mamadapur, Tal. Gokhak, Belgaon, Karnataka	Kankavli PS 325/19 IPC 363,376 with POSCO Act	25/02/2020
97	Anil Basu Rathod, Age 20, Res.Vijapur, Karnataka	Vijaydurga PS 31/19 IPC 376 with POSCO	26/02/2020

#### March 2020

#### Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail

98	Santoshkumar Subhashchandra Dube Age 41 Resi.Kaboli Dist Devriya, U.P.	MIDC PS 743/19 IPC 420,408,411	03/03/2020
99	Bambabai Niranjana Sisodiya Age 45 Resi Kadhiya, Tal Panchor,Dist. M.P.	Sitabardi PS 88/20 IPC 380,34, Lakadganj PS 67/20 IPC 379,201,34, Gittikhadan 51/19 IPC 380, Kalmana PS 56/19 IPC379	08/03/2020
100	Ganesh Gorelal Pawar Age 30 Resi Baitul, M.P.	Sadar PS 141/16 IPC 379	11/03/2020
101	Bambabai Niranjana Sisodiya Age 45 Resi Kadhiya, Tal Panchor,Dist. M.P.	Gittikhadan PS 114/20 IPC 379	14/03/2020
102	Rahul Ramprasad Patel Age 35 Resi ward no 3,Samratnagar,Bardinahar,Dist Balaghat,M.P.	Ajani PS 71/20 IPC 420	27/03/2020

#### Vardha - Vardha, Dist. Jail

103	Zishan Shaikh Ansarul Shaikh Age 22 Resi Alipur Malad, West Bengal	Selu PS 38/20 IPC 379	03/03/2020
104	Tavrej Ahemad Iqbal Ahemad Age 28 Resi Allauddin patti,Biliriya Ganj,U.P.	Devali PS 143/20 IPC 379	24/03/2020

#### Buldhana - Buldhana Dist Jail

105	Sarfaraaj Mohammad Yakub sheikh Age 22 Resi Barva Kaman Najim plot,Ahemdabad,Gujrat	Shegaon PS 524/19 IPC 380	05/03/20
106	Jageshwar /Ajay Ganpati Anmole Age 23 Resi Akola Tal kiranpur Dist Balaghat,M.P.	Shegaon PS 271/19 IPC 379	14/03/20

#### Thane City - Thane Dist. Jail

107	Abbarali Mohammad Ali Shaikh Resi Kamalpur,Lakhnupada, Jharkhand	Manpada PS 467/19 IPC 454,457,38,34	03/07/20
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#### Mumbai City - Arthur road Jail

108	Sandeep Ramvilas Mishra Resi Nevari gaon,Post Zezor,Tal Phulpur,Dist Varanasi U.P.	Santacruz PS 56/20 IPC 354,376,376C, Pocso	07/03/20
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109	Behrul/Merulal Dev Tarachand Jat Resi Sadlak Marg, Amarapura, Khar, Tal Ballabhnagar, Dist Udaypur, Rajasthan	Oshivra PS 526/19 IPC 363,366,376,114,4,8,12, Pocso 9,10 provibishon of child Act	14/3/20
110	Dashrath Valabhai Warchand Resi Khechinagar, kadola Tal Bhachu Dist Kach, Gurat	Paydhuni PS 358/20 IPC 376,352 A,328,380,201,34	24/03/20
111	Vishwajeet Mamai Dal Resi Dhanalisa, Tal Parala, Dist Havda, West Bengal	Vakola PS 419/19 IPC 392,354	24/03/2020
<b>Mumbai City - Taloja Central Jail, Navi Mumbai</b>			
112	Arvindkumar Kittulal Chari Resi Chandokar, Tal, Porsa, Dist Murena, M.P.	Nagpada PS 06/15 IPC 363,376, Pocso	07/03/20
113	Santosh Rujhart Kanojiya Resi Kukadiagva Tal Purampur Dist Maharaja Ganj, U.P.	Chunabhatti PS 78/19 IPC 363,376,34	11/03/20
<b>Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail</b>			
114	Maksud Dost Mohammad Dal Resi Kalawad Naka, Jamnagar, Darbargate police chowki, Gujrat	Malavni PS 136/20 IPC 392,34	12/03/20
<b>Navi Mumbai - Taloja Central Jail</b>			
115	Mohit/Mohan Brijlal Khatik, Resi-Panvel Railway Station, Near Rabroda Masjid, Dist Satna, M.P.	Panvel PS 81/2019 IPC 302,201,34	14/3/2020
<b>Kolhapur - Kolhapur Sub Jail</b>			
116	Sayyad Atif Abdul Rasid Masab, Resi -Tank, 302, Apartment, Hyderabad, A.P	Shahupuri PS 216/20 IPC 379	05/03/2020
117	Anil Rama/Tamatra Lamb Goal, Resi Khatewadi, Manjri, Tal Chikodi, Dist Belgaon, Karnataka	Kurundwad PS 244/19, 245/19, Kagrawad PS 152/19, 167/19, Hukkiri 142/19, 84/19 IPC 379,34	29/03/2020
<b>Sangli - Sangli Dist Jail</b>			
118	Kalamuddin Yasin Khan, Resi Near Balbira Hanuman Temple Tal Kustinagar, UP	Islampur 493/2019 IPC 381	13/03/2020
<b>Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist Jail</b>			
119	Dhonduram Laximan Bhosale Age 22 Resi Surat, Gujrat	Bhusawal Railway PS 283/2020 IPC 379,34	20/03/2020
<b>Nandurbar - Nandurbar Dist Jail</b>			
120	Pepsi/Pepsiha/Pushpendra siha Kishorsiha/Bhavorsiha Balvat Resi Ajeet, Samdi/Shivana Dist Badmor, Rajasthan	Nandurbar City PS 72/03 IPC 302,323,504,34	13/03/2020







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